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## Nixon Yields Tapes to Court

### Reversal Opens Way for Review by Judge Sirica

By Robert Super

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI). President Nixon, under intense pressure from Congress and the public, today agreed to turn over to the federal court the tapes of his conversations with aides and staff members.

The move, which was announced by the White House, is a reversal of the President's earlier decision to refuse to release the tapes to the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, who is investigating the Watergate break-in.

The President's decision today was a direct result of a court order issued by Judge John J. Sirica, who is presiding over the case. Sirica had previously ruled that the President's refusal to release the tapes was a violation of the court's order.

The tapes, which are believed to contain evidence of the President's involvement in the Watergate cover-up, were seized by the FBI in July 1973. The President had initially refused to release them, claiming that they were "privileged" under the Constitution.

The move today opens the way for a full review of the tapes by Judge Sirica. Sirica is expected to rule on whether the tapes should be released to the public or whether they should be destroyed.

Earlier in the day, the Senate Watergate committee filed a brief with the U.S. Court of Appeals on the decision to release the tapes. The committee argued that the President's decision was a violation of the court's order and that the tapes should be released to the public.

The committee also argued that the President's decision was a violation of the public's right to know. It said that the tapes contained information that was "of great public interest" and that the President's refusal to release them was "unlawful."

The committee's brief was filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The court is currently reviewing the President's decision to release the tapes.

The President today promised to comply with an order issued by Judge Sirica on Aug. 29, directing that nine Watergate-related tapes, plus other documents, be turned over to him for examination. The order was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 12. The suit itself was brought by Mr. Cox on behalf of the grand jury probe of the June, 1972, Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up.

In making public the President's position, Mr. Wright told the court: "There would have been those who would have said the President was defying the law, but this President does not defy the law."

The hearing opened with Judge Sirica reading the Appeals Court order and then his own order commanding the President to produce the tapes.

He then asked whether counsel for the President was prepared to file a response.

Mr. Wright told the judge that "as the court is aware, the President filed a response." The White House yesterday had delivered to Judge Sirica a copy of the President's Friday announcement plus a proposed order accepting it. Mr. Wright then told the judge that the response was withdrawn.

Then the constitutional expert shocked the court by announcing that President Nixon had given up his long battle to keep the tapes secret.

Judge Sirica asked whether he could be given some idea of when he would get the tapes and other documents. Mr. Wright replied: "It will be done as expeditiously as possible... a matter of a few days."

Later, Judge Sirica said that he was "very happy" with the President's decision.

On Friday, the President announced that written accounts of the tapes and the tapes themselves would be examined and verified by Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., and the verified accounts would be turned over to both the court and the Senate Watergate committee. The compromise was accepted by the Watergate panel chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., and the co-chairman, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn. It was rejected by Mr. Cox.

The President ordered Mr. Cox to stop all further legal proceedings to try to obtain the tapes and papers.

As a result of the order, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson resigned. Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus was fired—he says he resigned—and the special Watergate prosecutor was dismissed.

Both the special prosecutor and the Senate Watergate committee had subpoenaed the tapes to try to determine whether the President and certain top White House aides were guilty of covering up the Watergate affair. They especially wanted tapes of conversations between former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d and Mr. Nixon during which, Mr. Dean told the committee, the President indicated his awareness of the Watergate cover-up as early as Sept. 18, 1972.

The White House denied the charge, contending that Mr. Dean's account was incorrect and that he misunderstood the President. The committee and the special

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Judge John J. Sirica

## Cease-Fire Is Broken, UN Council Meets

### Letter to Nobel Committee

### No Peace, Tho Won't Accept Peace Prize

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Le Duc Tho has rejected the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him jointly with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for the Vietnam agreement they negotiated together. Tho announced today.

He said that "peace has not yet really been established in South Vietnam. In these circumstances, it is impossible for me to accept... the prize." Tho's chief negotiator said, "I will be able to consider acceptance only when the Paris agreement is respected, the arms are silenced and real peace is established in South Vietnam."

The decision and the explanation were disclosed in a letter from Mr. Tho to Mrs. Anne Lomenax, president of the Norwegian parliament's Nobel Prize Committee.

The members of the committee have resigned in protest against the award, an extraordinary gesture, since custom forbids any disclosure of how the prize decision was reached, how committee members voted and whether or not the out-

come was based on unanimity or divided opinion.

Mr. Tho's reaction clearly reflected a careful decision of the North Vietnamese leadership. There had been no comment from Hanoi from the time the prize was announced until the publication of his letter, but the rejection was not surprising to observers familiar with North Vietnam's view of the war and of existing conditions.

The North Vietnamese have consistently taken the position that the Paris agreement was not a compromise settlement but a victory over the United States. They could not therefore have been expected to be pleased at equal honors granted to their representatives and that of the belligerents they felt that they defeated, Mr. Kissinger.

Further, they maintain that the United States, through what they consider its puppet, Saigon, holds responsibility for continuing violation of the cease-fire and failure to implement any of its political clauses.

Mr. Tho's letter was released



Le Duc Tho.

by North Vietnamese sources in Paris.

A note after the letter said coolly that Mr. Tho had also replied to personalities at the United Nations, heads of governments, politicians, writers and foreign journalists who had congratulated him on the prize. "He thanked them and gave them his point of view," it said.

It was not clear from the letter whether Mr. Tho was suggesting that the prize would be acceptable once South Vietnam is actually at peace.

### Big 2 Ask Pullback to Truce Lines

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP).—Meeting in an emergency session requested by Egypt to discuss the "Israeli violation of the Middle East cease-fire," the Security Council today adopted a Soviet-American resolution renewing its call for an immediate truce.

The two countries' resolution also demanded that the warring armies pull back to the positions they occupied yesterday at 1600 GMT, the time the cease-fire was supposed to have taken effect. It also requested the immediate dispatch of UN observers to see that the cease-fire is carried out.

The session was suspended for 20 minutes at one point when the Soviet and Chinese delegates began shouting at each other.

The Chinese delegate charged that the Security Council was being "juggled at will" by the United States and the Soviet Union and that the resolution they had sponsored was merely "a scrap of paper."

Meeting again after the suspension, the council adopted the Soviet-American measure by a vote of 14 to 0. China abstained.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Soviet government accused Israel of "flagrant flouting" of the Security Council's call for a cease-fire and warned it of "the gravest consequences" that the continuation of its aggressive actions against Egypt and Syria will entail.

The statement did not elaborate on the "gravest consequences."

The sharp government statement charged that Israel's agreement to the cease-fire resolution was a "gross lie" under the cover of which the Israeli military persistently attacked the positions of Egyptian troops as well as peaceful populated localities of Egypt.

These actions, the statement continued, are "a challenge to the peoples of the whole world. Full responsibility for these gross violations of the Security Council's resolution rests with the government of Israel."

Egyptian Ambassador to the UN Gamal Abdel Meguid, who called for the emergency session, told newsmen, "We are asking (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Israeli troops patrol street of Egyptian town on west bank of Suez Canal.

### Mrs. Meir Wants Immediate Talks

### Israel Warns Egypt on Cease-Fire

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir warned Egypt tonight to observe the standstill cease-fire and come to immediate peace negotiations or "Israel will not be able to hold her peace."

Speaking before the United Nations Security Council went into session to discuss Egypt's complaint that Israel had broken the truce, Mrs. Meir said it was Cairo who, "with premeditation," had continued the fighting after the cease-fire deadline yesterday.

She told a special session of the Knesset (parliament) that the Security Council resolution for the cease-fire provided for an end to the fighting and the beginning of immediate and direct peace talks.

She said the end of the fighting and negotiations "cannot be separated" and that by accepting the resolution, Egypt had committed itself to both.

"Israel demands negotiations

immediately on the start of a cease-fire," Mrs. Meir said.

"We still hope that Egypt will honor the obligations it undertook only yesterday," she said in the nationally broadcast address. "However, if Egypt continues hostilities, Israel will not be able to hold her peace."

Cites Offensives

Mrs. Meir reminded the Egyptians that Israel accepted the standstill as its offensive into Egypt was gaining peak momentum, having captured about 500 square miles, some of it stretching to within 37 miles of Cairo.

"It was not we who initiated the timing and clauses of the Security Council's resolution," Mrs. Meir said. "On the front, our forces were not in an inferior battle position."

Instead, she said, Israel accepted the cease-fire proposal, in spite of what she called Egypt's "achievement" of capturing a bridgehead on the Israeli-occupied side of the Suez Canal, out of a desire for peace and respect for the United States.

"The forces of the IDF (Israeli) west of the Suez Canal constitute a strong military base for the development of operations initiated by us, if required," she said, adding:

"Should Egypt persist in belligerent activity, we shall deem ourselves free to take any action and more called for by the situation."

New borders must be worked out in direct negotiations with the Arabs under the cease-fire resolution, the Israeli leader insisted, and the new boundaries should be "secure, recognized and agreed boundaries" and not the lines existing before the 1967 war, "which on various fronts give decisive advantages to an aggressor."

She said that "not a single Israeli soldier will be withdrawn

from the cease-fire lines until a binding contractual peace agreement is reached."

One of the principal tests of the truce, she said, is the demand for a prisoner exchange—"and there will be no relaxation of our demand that the obligations undertaken by the initiators of the cease-fire be indeed carried out."

Reports from both sides indicated that the combat barely slackened, if at all, after the cease-fire deadline passed at 1600 GMT yesterday.

Last night, Israel charged that Egypt was continuing the firing along the canal. Then Cairo denied the charge, alleging that the Israeli claim was a "pretext" for maintaining the conflict.

This morning Syria accused Israel of shelling and bombing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Most Combat Reported on Suez Front

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Fighting continued along the Suez Canal and Syrian fronts today, with each side blaming the other for prolonging the war into its 18th day.

Twenty-four hours after the proposed cease-fire deadline, accepted only by Israel and Egypt, the heaviest combat—land and air—appeared to be raging on the front opposing their forces.

Israel said most of the fighting was centered on the southern sector of the canal. On the Syrian front, an AP correspondent on the scene reported that there was an extended lull at noon. Tel Aviv said the Syrian front was generally quiet, with occasional artillery barrages.

However, Israel said its jets struck at the Khan Ayish fuel depot 12 miles north of Damascus, scoring "exact hits" on the Syrian capital's fuel terminal.

Syria, which has not accepted or rejected the proposed cease-fire, reported that the jets were driven off, with 11 of the Israeli planes downed. Tel Aviv claimed 10 Syrian jets destroyed for the day.

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### Five Scientists Honored

### Nobel Chemistry, Physics Prizes Awarded

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (AP).—British Prof. Geoffrey Wilkinson and German Prof. Ernst Otto Fischer shared the 1973 Nobel prize for chemistry today. The academy, which met in Stockholm, awarded the prize to Prof. Wilkinson, 52, and Prof. Fischer, 56, for their work on the discovery of the first sandwich compound, which is also of considerable industrial importance.

The discoveries of Prof. Wilkinson and Prof. Fischer have found practical application in the production of heat-resistant enamels and a more complete combustion of gasoline. Other scientists from their basic research have found new formulas for catalysts that harden fats for industrial use.

Work on Compounds

This most essential part of their work, the academy said, was the establishment of the new sandwich compound—metal atoms bound to a molecule in a way previously thought impossible. They did not prepare the first sandwich compound themselves; it was the first to grasp the odd nature and importance of the compound and outline it.

That was done in 1952 and during the following 10 years they made the most important contributions in the field, the academy added.

"In nature, no natural compound of the sandwich-type is known to exist. They are all made by man, confirming the opinion that this is indeed chemistry for chemists," the academy concluded.

Prof. Fischer was educated in Munich, where he has been director of the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory since 1968.

Prof. Wilkinson was educated in London. He is professor of inorganic chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Earlier today, the academy awarded the physics prize to Dr.

Esaki, Dr. Giaever and Dr. Josephson for their discoveries connected with the generation of power through superconductors at extremely low temperatures.

Dr. Josephson, 31, was cited for "his theoretical predictions of the properties of a supercurrent through a tunnel barrier, in particular those phenomena which are generally known as 'Josephson effects.'"

Japanese-born Dr. Esaki, 48, who works with the IBM Corp., and Norwegian-born Dr. Giaever, who works for General Electric, both in the United States, share one half of the \$120,000 prize, while the other half goes to Dr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Arab Oil Curbs Stir New Atlantic Dissension

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 23 (NYT).—In the face of cutbacks in oil production by eight Arab states, controls over petroleum exports are proliferating in Western Europe in a situation that is producing new Atlantic dissension.

The question is whether the Western partners can cooperate to assure the minimum needs of all, or whether each nation will go its own way to protect itself in a destructive competition for remaining oil supplies—in what was a tight market even before the war in the Middle East broke out on Oct. 6.

The United States is angry at the European curbs, which are directed mainly against it. Europeans argue that the United States is too extravagant an

energy consumer and doesn't need the Arab oil nearly as much as they do.

A British official summed up a widespread feeling on this continent when he said: "It is simply unfair for a nation accounting for 6 percent of the world's population to consume one-third of the world's energy."

The American riposte is that Washington came to the aid of Europe in the 1956-57 oil crisis following the second Arab-Israeli war (in which France and Britain joined Israel in frustrated efforts to retake the Suez Canal), and that it is now Europe's turn to be generous.

### News Analysis

Most European nations have stockpiles amounting to at least two months' consumption. In addition, there is another month or two of supplies reckoned to be aboard supertankers that took on oil before the Arab embargoes took effect.

Despite all the talk of cutbacks, the figures show the Arabs are still bandishing their oil weapon warily—or, as the French put it, "like a sword under water"—and the belief is they are seeking maximum effect with only modest action. For one thing, the Arabs are feeling pressure to increase their oil revenues to pay some

of the armament bills that the Soviet Union is presenting. So far the cutbacks of the eight Arab states—Saudi Arabia, Libya, Algeria, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and Dubai—amount to a half million and two million barrels daily.

The bombing of eastern Mediterranean oil terminals has additionally stopped the flow of one million barrels daily of Iraqi oil. Altogether, then, with world production normally running only one million barrels daily higher than consumption, a shortfall is already building up of some two million barrels daily as a result of the current crisis.

The cutbacks are primarily aimed at the United States though lately the Arabs have threatened to increase their oil revenues to pay some

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### Amid 'Intensive Diplomatic Activity' Kissinger Delays China Trip; U.S. Slows Its Airlift to Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has postponed his trip to China, and "intensive diplomatic activity is under way" as the result of renewed fighting in the Middle East and the apparent breakdown of the cease-fire, the State Department said today.

Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said at a briefing, "I can't say there ever was a time the guns fell silent on the battlefield."

Mr. Kissinger had planned to make his sixth visit to China later this week.

He had planned a news conference today, after returning in the early morning following trips to Moscow and Tel Aviv, but rescheduled it for tomorrow. He gave no reason for postponing today's news conference.

Mr. McCloskey, while registering heightened U.S. concern over new outbreaks of fighting on both the Suez and Golan Heights fronts, said, "There is now intensive diplomatic activity under way to find a means to resolve the conflict on the ground and to implement the Security Council resolution."

The Pentagon meanwhile announced that the United States has reduced the pace of its airlift to Israel, apparently in an attempt to pressure Israel to slow the pace of the fighting.

Officials declined to say how much the airlift, which has been running at approximately 20 flights a day, had been reduced.

A Pentagon spokesman said it was understood that the Soviet Union has also slowed its rate of delivery of arms and equipment to Syria and Egypt.

There were reports over the weekend that the United States was attempting a cease-fire through the use of their sizable arms shipments as bargaining weapons.

There was no specific confirmation of that from the Pentagon.

At the same time, the State Department said the United States will continue to supply Israel with weapons, and categorically rejected the suggestion that the United States has conditioned its airlift, which began on Oct. 15, on Israeli acceptance of a cease-fire.







# Continued Nixon Move Seen Slowing Down Buildup of Ouster Calls in House

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon's sudden decision to surrender the tapes to a federal grand jury today caught Congress by surprise, but there were some indications that the move would slow down the buildup of impeachment calls in the House.

A few hours before the unexpected announcement, House Democratic leaders created a sense of urgency by asking members of the House to decide whether recent Watergate developments warranted a vote to oust the President.

After word that the President bowed to a U.S. District court order to turn over the tapes, House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, D-N.Y., said that preliminary House inquiry had confirmed that the President had no question he had "opened" chances of impeachment.

The first congressman to introduce an impeachment resolution today said, however, that he did not intend to withdraw it despite Mr. Nixon's action.

Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif., said that he wanted to determine the President's intent to give up the tapes. He said that he would be looking for a "marked impression" on the tapes about the President's attitude toward the tapes.

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Agnew's resignation, is next in line of presidential succession, told newsmen after a Democratic leadership meeting that he was confident that the Judiciary Committee would begin weighing the impeachment proposals promptly.

Worries on Haste  
But he added: "For the Congress to act in a reckless or hasty manner would further embarrass the President."

"In my opinion, the President's act of Saturday was unfortunate," Rep. Albert said. "It seems to me to contribute to a division among the American people at a time when the leadership of the nation should seek unity."

The 23-member Democratic Steering Committee of the House, to which the Constitution gives the power to initiate impeachment proceedings, had met in closed session under Rep. Albert's leadership and decided on a three-pronged course for the House Judiciary Committee:

• A study to determine if the President has committed offenses warranting the start of hearings on evidence that might be presented by those seeking his ouster.

• A study of the possibility of creating a new Watergate prosecutor's office, independent of executive-branch control, to continue the investigation conducted by Mr. Cox.

• Continuation of research leading toward confirmation hearings on Mr. Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to succeed Mr. Agnew as vice-president.

While Rep. Waldie said that he opposed the leadership-ordered inquiry approach toward impeachment proceedings, others on Capitol Hill voiced relief today at events which seemed to slow down the development of an ouster move.

After the White House decision to surrender the Watergate tapes and documents to a federal court, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., the 1964 Republican presidential candidate, epitomized the sentiment of many Nixon supporters by commenting: "Thank God!"

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., who like Rep. Waldie is a member of the Judiciary Committee, told an interviewer that he felt "the only possible grounds for impeachment would be the defiance of a judicial order from the judicial branch. If that's removed, the grounds for impeachment are removed," he said.

But Rep. E. F. Sisk, D-Calif., said that the President's action today "doesn't change anything. My concern about impeachment stems from his firing of Mr. Cox. I propose to press for an investigation and to try to make a determination once and for all whether the President is impeachable under the Constitution."

And Democratic Senators Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Birch Bayh of Indiana and some colleagues said that the firing of Mr. Cox and dismantling of his case still leaves the President in the position of being the sole investigator of accusations against his own administration.

During the White House press briefing, Mr. Haig said that there were two basic reasons why the President decided to yield.

He said that on the domestic front, the issue "had progressively begun to polarize our body politic" and that the polarization was getting worse. In addition, there was the possibility of an impeachment move that could have given the presidency to "a party which did not win November's election."

On the international front, Mr. Haig said, "any foreign leader, whether he be friend or potential foe, must in a period of turmoil here at home make his calculations without the unity, the permanency, the strength and resilience of this government."

He emphasized that "for these two fundamental reasons and no others," Mr. Nixon acted.

Today's agreement to hand over the tapes is expected to take much of the force from the drive to impeach Mr. Nixon. In addition, it appeared to end a constitutional crisis that pitted Mr. Nixon against the Congress and the courts on issues of separation of powers, confidentiality of presidential conversations, and the rights of grand juries to obtain evidence in a criminal proceeding.

The decision to hand over the tapes to Judge Sirica, according to Mr. Wright, was made at almost the last minute. Until yesterday, the President was firm in his desire to give up only verified written accounts.

Speaking of the reversal, a White House source said that Mr. Wright "didn't find out until 12:30 this afternoon himself."

The announcement came less than two hours later.

Judge Sirica was reported to have been studying the possibility of a contempt citation against the President and possible fines and jail terms he could impose if the President did not obey the court order.

In a morning session of the court, Judge Sirica had called the two Watergate grand juries before him and told them: "You are not dismissed except by this court on completion of your work."

The judge said that he called the two panels, one formed immediately after the Watergate burglary and the other in August of this year, to explain their status following the events of the weekend.

"You remain operative and intact," he declared. "You are still grand jurors and grand juries still function."

After Judge Sirica addressed the jurors, a law professor asked permission to file a motion calling for the appointment of a special counsel to the grand jury to fill the place vacated by the firing of special prosecutor Cox.

The judge refused. "If the court feels it is necessary," he said, it can appoint a special counsel without outside assistance.

Therefore, Sen. Kennedy said, "we all feel it's even more essential now than ever" to re-create Mr. Cox's office as an entity completely independent of the Justice Department and the White House. Legislation to establish an independent prosecutor's office was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Federal Judge Sirica said today that he himself might appoint a special Watergate prosecutor to succeed Mr. Cox.

After Mr. Cox refused to agree to a proposed presidential compromise in the tapes dispute, the President ordered Mr. Richardson to fire Mr. Cox. When Mr. Richardson refused and resigned instead, the President ordered the deputy attorney general, William D. Ruckelshaus, to dismiss the special prosecutor. He too, refused and resigned—the White House says that Mr. Ruckelshaus was fired—and the President named Solicitor General Robert H. Bork as acting attorney general and ordered him to fire Mr. Cox. Mr. Bork complied.

The President's compromise over the tapes, which had been subpoenaed by a grand jury at Mr. Cox's request, was that an edited transcript would be prepared by the White House and given to Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., an elder statesman on Capitol Hill, so that he could authenticate it as representative of the tape recording. Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., and Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate-Investigation committee, initially agreed to the compromise, which was proposed after an Appeals Court ruled that the White House would have to submit these tapes to a federal court to determine whether they contained evidence relevant to the criminal prosecution of wrongdoing in the Watergate affair.

By proposing the compromise, President Nixon had sought to take the tapes dispute out of the courts, after having said earlier that he would abide by a "definitive" ruling of the Supreme Court. If that tribunal, which never got the case, had ruled against him, a constitutional crisis might have evolved inasmuch as Mr. Nixon has contended that his duty to protect the "confidentiality" of his office takes precedence over court orders that might undermine it.

Mr. Richardson said today that White House aides had suggested a week ago that the firing of Mr. Cox was one way to "moot" the case—remove the legal issue—and thus remove the threat of a constitutional impasse.

He said that the nation would be better off if a special prosecutor were still functioning. A reporter asked whether appointment of a new special prosecutor wouldn't just return things to the "same box" that existed last week.

"Of course, in a way it would," he said. "But I think that this week's box is bigger than last week's box, and we would be better off to get back into the first one."

Acting Attorney General Bork has turned the Watergate investigation back to Assistant At-



United Press International  
FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL Elliot Richardson in his nationally televised news conference from the Great Hall of the Justice Department in Washington yesterday.

torney General Henry Petersen, who had conducted it before Mr. Cox was appointed.

Asked for his view of that shift, Mr. Richardson said: "I don't have any doubt that the investigation will continue. There really is not, in my view, any problem with the integrity or the courage or the determination of Mr. Petersen or those working with him to do this job."

"The problem is one of public reception and public confidence and, of course, these were the reasons why in the first place I believed that a special prosecutor should be appointed and certainly I maintain that those problems remain and point again to the same result."

Asked whether he agreed with the feeling of some Nixon supporters that Mr. Cox, who had been solicitor general under the late President John F. Kennedy, had engaged in a "witch hunt" for partisan political reasons, Mr. Richardson said that he did not. There was, he said, no "intention . . . to get Richard Nixon."

Asked whether the President's tapes compromise proposal and firing of Mr. Cox had not amounted to a further "cover-up" on Watergate, Mr. Richardson said that the President felt that the principle of confidentiality was of fundamental importance to the presidency.

The President considered Mr. Cox's rejection of the compromise proposal as "unreasonable" and felt that if he could not bring the constitutional issue to a conclusion by the compromise plan, "his only course was to discharge" Mr. Cox, Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Cox had left a farewell party for him at the special prosecution force's office today when the Nixon decision to surrender the tapes was announced. "I know that all citizens will be happy, as I am, that the President wisely chose to respect the rule of law," Mr. Cox said.

Mr. Cox promised to remain in Washington as long as he believes his presence "will help make clear the very fundamental questions facing our constitutional system."

Today, for the second straight day, demonstrators calling for impeachment milled in front of the White House. Passing motorists responded to demonstrators' signs that read "honor for impeachment" by tooting their horns. Even some buses joined in the din. About 200 demonstrators marched.

A public-opinion poll conducted by veteran pollster Oliver Quayle for the National Broadcasting Co. showed that 44 percent of nearly 1,000 Americans questioned Sunday favored Mr. Nixon's impeachment while 43 percent opposed it, with 13 percent undecided.

The poll also reported that 75 percent of those queried disapproved of Mr. Nixon's weekend actions while only 16 percent approved, with 9 percent not sure.

Western Union said that a record total of 71,000 telegrams had been received in its Washington office about the Cox firing in the 36 hours following his ouster—56,000 for Capitol Hill, 6,000 for the White House and a backlog of 15,000 that was being processed.

"The White House was asked for a rundown of telegrams it had received. Aides said that it would take time to gather the information."

## Memo Linked to Milk Price Supports Dairy Men Pledged Nixon Donation

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The White House expected—and apparently had been promised—\$3 million in campaign contributions from the milk producers who benefited from a controversial increase in milk support prices in 1971.

According to a long-secret White House memo, the dairy industry made an original "commitment" of \$3 million for the President's re-election effort.

The memo also shows that top White House aides and fund raisers were still hoping to collect \$1 million from dairy co-op representatives even after the filing of a lawsuit charging that a political payoff had been made.

Dated Feb. 1, 1972, the memo was written by former White House aide Gordon Strachan to then White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

By then, the three dairy co-ops that won the increase in price supports the previous spring had given a total of \$332,500 for Mr. Nixon's campaign, most of it to dummy committees secretly organized on the President's behalf.

As a result of those contributions, Ralph Nader and several consumer groups filed suit in federal court here on Jan. 24, 1972, demanding a rollback of the government's milk price supports. They charged that the support price had been raised in return for donations to the President's campaign.

The growing publicity about the milk money evidently bothered Herbert W. Kalmbach, then the President's personal lawyer and secretly one of his chief fund raisers.

Kalmbach is very concerned about his involvement in the milk producers' situation," Mr. Strachan reported to Mr. Haldeman in the Feb. 1 memo.

Mr. Strachan then alluded to Harold Nelson, who was then in the process of bowing out as general manager of Associated Milk Producers Inc. (AMPI), the biggest dairy co-op involved, and Jake Jacobsen, a longtime White House aide in the Johnson administration who was then an attorney for AMPI.

"He (Mr. Kalmbach) believes that Jacobsen and Nelson will deliver, though they have cut the original 2,000 commitment back to 1,000," Mr. Strachan wrote.

Mr. Strachan's lawyer, John M. Bray, declined to make his client available for comment, but he said the figures undoubtedly represented \$3 million and \$1 million. Mr. Bray said Mr. Strachan's "short-hand in political matters was always to leave out the last three zeroes and drop the dollar sign."

Mr. Strachan himself told the Senate Watergate committee last July 23: "On almost all of the memoranda that I wrote to Mr. Haldeman, I would leave off the last three zeroes, because usually the figures that we were dealing with were very, very large."

At the time the Strachan memo was written, AMPI, a mush-

rooming "super co-op" with more than 40,000 member farms in 20 states, had given \$202,500 to Mr. Nixon's campaign through its political arm, the Trust for Agricultural and Political Education (TAFE) of San Antonio, Texas.

Two other co-ops, Mid-America Dairyman Inc. and Dairyman Inc., had contributed \$65,000 each through their political arms.

Testimony in various litigation involving AMPI indicates that the commitment was made early in 1971, before the increase in price supports, though the exact figure was never obtainable. William A. Dobrovir, the attorney pressing the Nader suit, said it seems to have been a collective pledge for all three co-ops. Records in that case, for example, show that TAFE loaned \$80,000 to the Agricultural and Dairy Educational Trust (ADET), the political arm of Mid-America Dairyman.

Dairy co-op leaders have said the decision added roughly \$500 million to \$700 million to the income of dairy farmers.

In his memo to Mr. Haldeman some 10 months later Mr. Strachan reported that "Kalmbach's concern" about further involvement centered around press disclosures of an earlier, secret White House funding operation from the basement of a Washington townhouse for 1970 Republican Senate candidates.

"Kalmbach," Mr. Strachan wrote, "will accept the risk of being subpoenaed by the court in connection with the Nader milk suit. The attorney general believes Kalmbach should continue to handle the milk project, but Kalmbach wants your advice."

Mr. Strachan concluded the note with the recommendation "that Kalmbach not be involved in the milk project because of the risk of disclosure."

## Youth Acquitted Of Murder Tied To Rape-Suicide

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 (AP).—A criminal court jury has acquitted a teen-aged boy of murder charges in connection with the suicide of a 75-year-old woman three months after she had been raped.

In an apparently unprecedented action, a grand jury had charged 17-year-old James Williams Jr. with murder after the woman leaped to her death. Williams had already been charged with the rape when the suicide occurred.

Police said the rape victim, Mrs. Allison Laing of Baltimore, was raped and robbed of \$139 last October as she walked to church.

Criminal Court Judge James A. Perrott returned a verdict of not guilty last week in connection with the rape charges. As a result, prosecutors said they doubt that it will be possible to successfully prosecute the murder charge against the teenager.

A policeman said he had witnessed a suspect scaling a wall near the scene of the rape. A description of the suspect was distributed and young Williams was arrested about three blocks from the scene, according to testimony in the trial.

Young Williams denied raping Mrs. Laing. He said that he had been walking in the area on his way to a friend's home.

Dairyman, for its initial set of contributions.

The first donations started with \$10,000 from TAFE on March 22, 1971, the day before Mr. Nixon met at the White House with more than a dozen representatives of the three co-ops who were then lobbying intensively for higher price supports.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin had ruled on March 13 that no increase was justified. He reversed himself on March 25, two days after the White House meeting, and announced a price support increase of 27 cents a hundredweight.

Dairy co-op leaders have said the decision added roughly \$500 million to \$700 million to the income of dairy farmers.

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## High Court Minority Assails Obscenity Ruling

**Inhibit Freedoms**

Justice Douglas noted recent court decisions which pointed out that vague laws inhibit the exercise of guaranteed freedoms, "trap the innocent by not providing fair warning," and delegate basic police matters to police-

### 40 in Bus Feared Dead

BELEM, Brazil, Oct. 23 (UPI). —Police said today at least 40 persons were feared dead in this northern Brazilian state of Para after a bus being ferried across the Capim River on a large raft overturned and plunged into the water. The bus was carrying 50 laborers.

Allowing the decision to stand, lawyers for the defendants argued before the Supreme Court, "would arm courts with the power to authorize patently impermissible prior restraints on the exercise of First Amendment rights through the use of the 'contempt' power and, thus, allow them to accomplish indirectly what the Constitution flatly prohibits them doing directly."

● Agreed to decide whether states may lawfully give tax

repeals to widows that are denied to widowers.

review the case of Dr. Howard R. Perry, who was convicted in 1968 for refusing to train men bound for Vietnam.

- Let stand a state supreme court decision that struck down New Jersey's method of financing public education largely through local property taxes.

### Leftist Views Changed

Mr. Malaud, the ousted information minister, moved to the less sensitive post of civil service minister, had called one of the network's radio services "a den of Communists" and said there were leftist tendencies in televi-

One of his first acts was to fire Pierre Desgraupes, a director of newscasts with a national reputation for objective reporting, who was critical of the government when it seemed called for. In recent months, however,



regarded the 27-vote majority as a decisive victory, but opponents asserted it was a hollow success and said grass-roots Protestant opinion in the province was against him.

Mr. Faulkner is engaged in a series of talks with leaders of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party and the moderate Alliance party on the formation of a 12-man executive to run the province.

The next round of discussions is set for next week.

## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a TWA Boeing 707 jet airplane, viewed from the side, parked on a tarmac. The aircraft is dark-colored with a prominent white stripe running along the fuselage. The TWA logo is visible on the tail fin. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like quality.

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chief U.S. representative on the bilateral committee established to supervise agreements reached in the first round of SALT.

Dr. Loeb, considered one of the nation's leading medical teachers, was a specialist in diseases of metabolism and was widely

Giovanni Leone, and his wife arrived here today by air for a four-day state visit to the Netherlands.

The recipient of honorary degrees from numerous universities including Harvard, Colum-



## Problem: A Pregnant White Whale With an Infection

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Frances, the New York Aquarium's precious, pregnant beluga whale, is sick, but aquarium officials believe that, like thousands of New Yorkers, she has nothing more serious than an upper respiratory infection.

A week ago, the 20-foot-long, 1,500-pound white whale stopped eating. Instead of her normal daily ration of 40 to 50 pounds of fish, she just nibbled on an occasional herring. Aside from her lack of appetite, her activity level has remained normal, and whale watchers at the aquarium have seen nothing unusual in her behavior.

A blood test taken last Wednesday indicated the possibility of an infection, her blood contained more than the usual number of white blood cells, which help to fight off infectious organisms. But chemical analysis of her blood was normal, pointing away from the likelihood of a chronic internal problem, or difficulty with the fetus she is presumed to be carrying, William Flynn, the aquarium's curator, said.



Frances, the pregnant whale at New York's aquarium.

A physical examination, a tricky thing to perform on a cranky animal, yielded six inches of blubber, disclosed nothing unusual. A stool culture showed no intestinal parasites, reported Dr. Emil Dolenssek, veterinarian for the New York Zoological Society, which operates the aquarium.

The whale is now being treated with injections of penicillin pending the results of a bacterial culture taken from her blow hole.

Frances is the first whale to conceive and bear a calf in captivity, but her first offspring, a 200-pounder born in July, 1972, died of a brain

hemorrhage a few minutes after birth. Aquarium officials, who have assumed from Frances's expanded girth and enlarged mammary glands, that she was impregnated again by her mate, Blanche, are hoping for better luck this time.

### 14-Month Pregnancy

However, the gestation period for whales is about 14 months and it's anybody's guess as to when Frances is due. She has been placed in a separate tank to await the big day.

While he is at it, Dr. Dolenssek is also studying the hormone composition of Frances's blood and will compare it to that of Ethel, the aquarium's other female beluga, or white whale, who is thought to still be a virgin. This analysis may confirm Frances's pregnancy, Mr. Flynn said.

Dr. Dolenssek noted that it was not unusual for the four belugas to spurn food, even for weeks at a time, for no discernible reason. Mr. Flynn noted that recently Ethel stopped eating for three weeks and did not start again until she was treated with an appetite stimulant.

## Saigon Forces Hit Red Posts Near Capital

Truce Violations Said to Increase

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Government planes and heavy artillery pounded positions from which North Vietnamese and Viet Cong gunners were suspected of having lobbed shells into a division base camp north of Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command announced today.

The counter-barrage came after the Saigon command said that Communist gunners had shelled the division base camp at Lai Khe, 25 miles north of the capital, killing five civilians.

The government accused the Communists of 124 cease-fire violations over the 24-hour period which ended at 6 a.m. today. The figure, which included mostly rocket, mortar and artillery attacks, was the highest since Aug. 7.

The Viet Cong accused South Vietnam of launching large-scale "land grabbing operations" in the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta and vowed to "fight back."

The statement said that the Saigon government had committed several battalions to launch a "large-scale" operation against Viet Cong-controlled areas in Phuoc Long and Quang Duc Provinces in the highlands and in Chau Duc Province in the delta.

### Rash of Fighting

The command said that a government helicopter was shot down by machine-gun fire near Bao Loc, 80 miles northeast of Saigon Sunday and its four crewmen wounded. A rash of fighting was reported in Dinh Tuong Province, in the southern Mekong Delta, where 14 government positions came under attack, according to the Saigon communiqué.

The command reported that all the attacks were repulsed in the province but that 16 of its soldiers were killed, 14 wounded and 13 were missing. It said that the Communists lost 11 dead.

An explosion ripped up 50 yards of track and killed a child on the Da Nang to Hue train today. Another train was reported blown up near Long Khanh, 30 miles northeast of Saigon, but no one was hurt.

The government said 10 children were wounded when four Viet Cong mortar rounds hit a school in Binh Hoa Province, in the Mekong Delta.

## Untended Locomotive Rolls 80 Miles

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., Oct. 23 (AP)—A driverless diesel engine rolled the 80 miles from Rutland to Essex Junction Sunday—at speeds of 5 to 10 miles an hour—before it was detected.

Officials of the Vermont Railway, Inc., said that someone had boarded the locomotive in a Rutland railyard and started it onto a main line in the early-morning darkness.

Several hours later, Essex Junction police Lt. John Terry, on patrol, saw the unoccupied locomotive pass. He radioed the police station and two other officers intercepted the diesel, jumped aboard and braked it to a halt.

Lt. Terry said the engine was on a track used by passenger trains and might have caused a wreck if undetected.

## Romanian Aide Executed, Took \$111,000 Bribe

BUCHAREST, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Ion Tudora, department chief of an import-export firm, has been executed on charges of undermining the national economy, the national news agency Agerpres said today.

A military court found that while working for the Bucharest firm of Imagrex, Mr. Tudora "concluded contracts for the import of farm machinery in conditions that were disadvantageous to the national economy, causing four million lei (\$222,222) damages to the state," the agency said.

Agerpres said Mr. Tudora admitted he received "money and objects of over two million lei (\$111,111)" for his services.

The agency said he had been sentenced to death and a request for pardon had been rejected. The date of the execution was not given.

### UN to Vote on Bissau

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (UPI)—The General Assembly voted 88-7 yesterday to consider whether to recognize Portuguese Guinea as the independent state of Guinea-Bissau and declare illegal the presence of Portuguese troops there. There were 20 abstentions—mostly by European and Latin American countries.

## Russia Signs Largest Deal Yet With U.S. Computer Company

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union announced today its first large deal for American computer technology, a 10-year agreement with Control Data Corp., that U.S. sources said could be worth \$500 million.

While Control Data officials said only that it had signed the pact for scientific and technological cooperation, other American sources said the deal calls for Control Data assistance in setting up plants in the Soviet Union to produce some computer components.

These would be mated to other components produced in the United States, and the finished products would be used here and marketed in third countries.

"This gives Control Data a leg up on all the other computer people trying to do business here," one source said.

The Soviet Union lags behind

the United States in computer technology and is barred for strategic reasons from acquiring some advanced U.S. computers. It has made a number of deals for the purchase of American computers in the past, including some with Control Data, but U.S. sources said the new deal is by far the biggest yet signed.

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### Medical Journal Reports

## U.S. Doctors Criticized on Antibiotics Misuse

Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Last night's misuse of antibiotics drugs in a Dutch hospital caused Americans needless to suffer toxic reactions, led to border-line incorrect diagnoses and aggravated the rising costs of health care, the British are, according to doctors' writings, came up in the current issues of two respected medical journals.

The doctors criticized their colleagues for prescribing antibiotics for viral infections and for conditions against which they were ineffective. When antibiotics are used unnecessarily, they said, misuse is inevitable because doctors often prescribe the wrong drug or prescriber and the correct one in incorrect dosage or duration.

The doctors also cited the danger of "blindly" treating a patient with antibiotics with an antibiotic without taking necessary diagnostic steps. Such improper treatments, which fail to identify specific cause of the condition, can adversely affect patient health. Fevers are not always caused by infections.

The patient pays the costs in terms of money and damage.

Doctors wrote in the October issue of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*. The physicians, Calvin M. Knott, Thomas Tupasi and William A. Craig, said that repeated criticisms of the misuse of antibiotics had led to "little overall change in [doctors'] prescription practices."

The doctors, who are specialists in infectious diseases, said that patients and drug companies were also responsible for the "wasteful" and "dangerous" practice that has led to production of enough of the eight most commonly used antibiotics to treat two infections for every American each year. An American, on the average, is estimated to have no more than one

such illness requiring antibiotic treatment every five years.

The overuse of antibiotics is part of a broader problem, the doctors said, adding that "we are now in an era of explosion in the use of all drugs."

### An Editorial

An editorial in the Oct. 15 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* assailed the overuse of antibiotics as an "unnecessary expenditure for patient care" at a time when rising costs and the complexities of modern medicine have combined to strain the nation's health-care budget.

In an accompanying article, the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics stressed a series of general principles for doctors to follow to avoid superinfections, the creation of drug-resistant bacteria and other complications by prescribing the proper antibiotic in the correct dose.

Doctors define a superinfection as a second infection caused by bacteria that are resistant to the antibiotic used to treat the first infection.

## Italy Red Union Loosens Ties to Soviet-Led Group

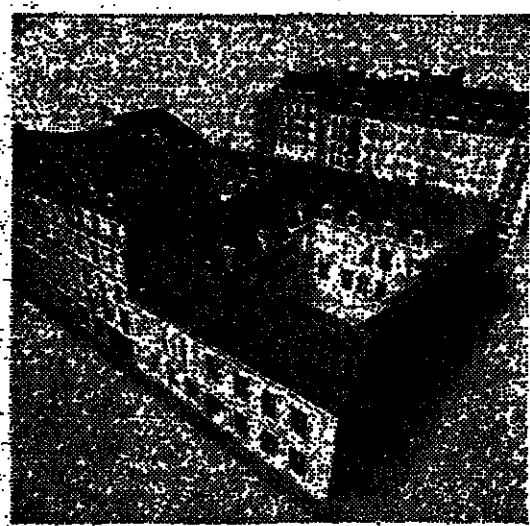
ROME, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Italy's strongest labor organization formally loosened its ties with the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions at a congress that ended yesterday in Varna, Bulgaria.

The Communist-controlled Italian General Confederation of Labor obtained authorization from the international federation to change its status from full member to associate member.

Communist labor spokesmen here explained that the switch in the Italian confederation's role in the world federation was sought for the sake of unity with non-Communist trade union movements in Western Europe—especially with Socialist, Social Democratic and Roman Catholic groups.

The Italian confederation, which claims a membership of 3.6 million workers, has been closely collaborating with two non-Communist labor movements in Italy, under a "unity of action" pact, since 1969.

It was expected that the confederation would apply for full or associate membership in Western European labor groupings.



## Le Marais-Bondeville faute historique et luxe moderne c'est le Marais que l'on ressuscite.

Réaliser sous le contrôle de la commission de sauvegarde du Marais et classé par les Bâtiments de France, le Marais-Bondeville c'est quatre petites résidences jouxtant l'Hôtel de Bondeville dont elles épousent parfaitement le style.

Des jardins à la Française séparant les immeubles sont autant d'îlots de calme et de verdure.

Des cours pavées ajoutent encore au caractère historique de cette réalisation prestigieuse. Résidence de 4, rue des Handriettes, Paris 3<sup>e</sup> grand luxe, le Marais-Bondeville offre pour la première fois à quelques privilégiés le voisinage harmonieux de deux siècles: l'esthétique traditionnelle dans un quartier unique; la qualité et le confort moderne de ses prestations.

Le Marais-Bondeville: du studio aux 7 pièces - de plain pied ou en duplex - avec pour certains une terrasse privative.

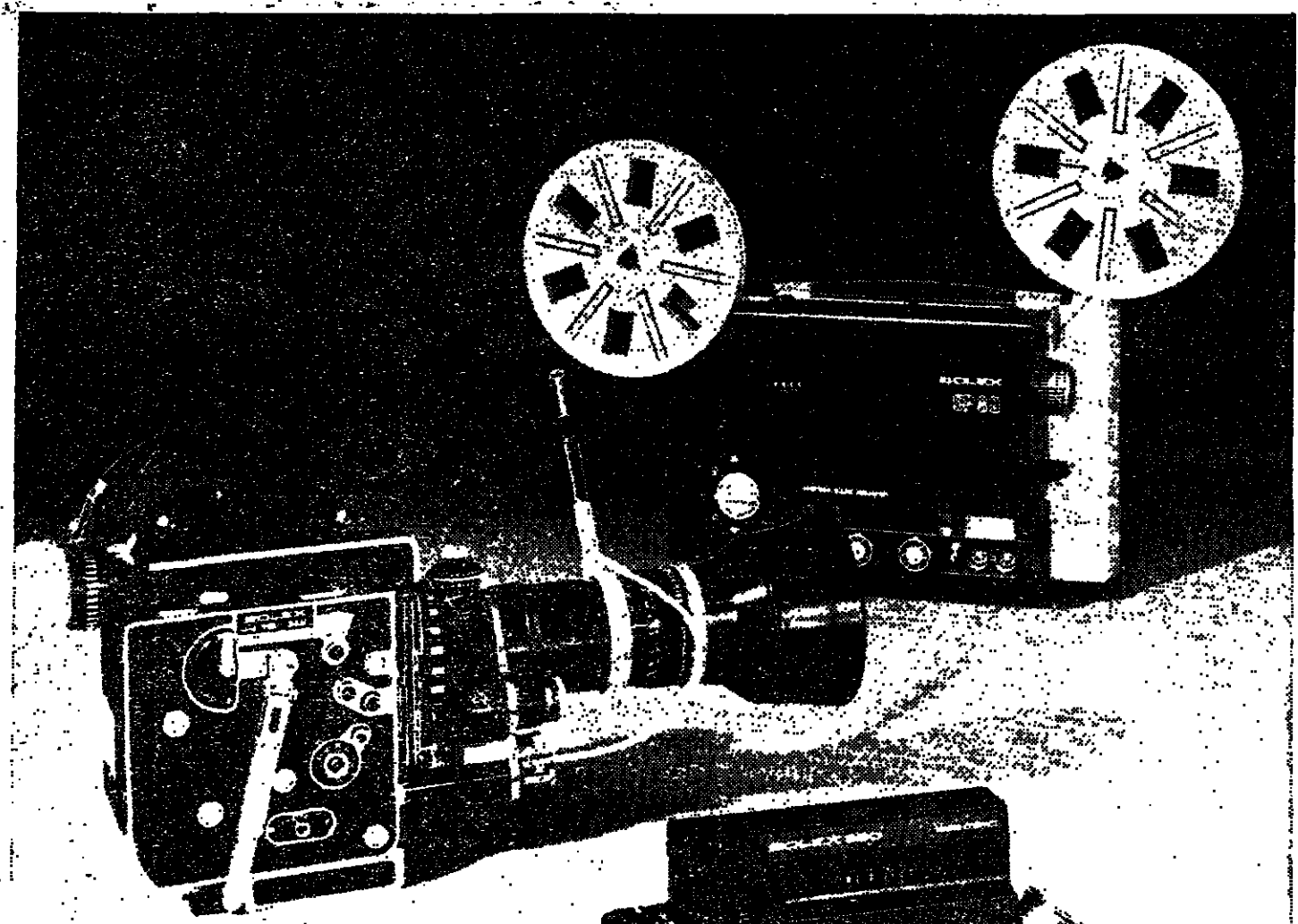


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## Into the Peace Talks

The key to success or failure in this most ambitious Soviet-American peacemaking attempt in the Middle East lies in the last sentence of Monday morning's resolution: "The Security Council... decides that immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices, aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

As unequivocally as any diplomatic document could say it, the two superpowers and all the participating members of the Security Council have agreed to inject into the total framework of a peace the long-missing element of negotiations between Arabs and Israelis.

\*\*\*

Gone is the international support for the 'Arabs' so-called Khartoum formula of 1967, defiantly rejecting negotiations in any form with Israel. Gone is the mistaken belief that the Security Council's Nov. 22, 1967, peacemaking proposals could be "self-implementing," as the Arab states believed—as if the delineation of "secure and recognized boundaries" could be ordered as automatically as an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

Instead comes a formal recognition that peace cannot be imposed by international fiat, that it must be entered upon freely, willingly and—most important—jointly by all the belligerents. Implementation of this section of the Security Council resolution is just as urgent and just as crucial to peace as implementation of the cease-fire. With-

out such "immediate and concurrent" negotiations, this truce of October 1973 could collapse into the same kind of hostile stalemate that has plagued the peoples of the Middle East for decades past.

Messrs. Brezhnev and Kissinger spanned a world of technical and emotional detail in calling for these negotiations "under appropriate auspices." The Arabs, and the Russians, would presumably like to see the talks confined to a UN format, where Israel could be more easily outnumbered. The Israelis would probably prefer to revive long-standing U.S. offers of mediation and good offices, where they could be more confident of the ground rules in advance. To be meaningful, either method should lead into private and direct talks between Arabs and Israelis, without outside interference.

\*\*\*

President Sadat's latest idea, expressed at the height of fighting last week, was for an international conference at the United Nations. He thus seems fully prepared to send his representatives to the same bargaining table as delegates from Israel. This willingness should be promptly seized upon.

In any case, the auspices and modalities are far less important at this stage than the fact of engaging the talks. Arguments over the diplomatic procedures must not be allowed to delay the opening of negotiations, any more than duels over disputed battle lines can be permitted to scuttle the cease-fire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Crucial Quebec Test

The Quebec election Monday could be fateful not only for that province but for Canada as a nation. The voting for the legislature that Quebec grandly calls the National Assembly will provide a crucial test for separatism—the idea that this province of six million, all but 800,000 of them French-speaking, would fare far better if it declared its independence of Canada.

Not even its intelligent leader, René Lévesque, predicts victory this time for the separatist Parti Québécois. The vital question for Mr. Lévesque will be whether his forces can move up from their 23 percent of 1970 to the 30 percent plus, indicated by a recent opinion poll, and can become the official opposition party for Premier Robert Bourassa's Liberal government.

If the Parti Québécois can make that kind of showing it will unquestionably restore separatism to the status of a live, ongoing issue, of concern not merely to Quebec but to the federal government in Ottawa, to the nine other provinces, and even to Canada's neighbor to the south. It may not happen, but the fact that it is regarded as a definite

possibility is a measure of Mr. Lévesque's success in building a respectable separatist movement.

Separatism seemed in eclipse in 1970 when Mr. Bourassa, at 36, led a rejuvenated Liberal party back to power in Quebec with an overwhelming majority on a platform of ardent federalism. The separatist cause was also blackened that autumn when the Quebec Liberation Front unleashed a campaign of terror, murdering Mr. Bourassa's labor minister and kidnapping a British diplomat.

Mr. Bourassa's young government has an impressive record, especially in economic development. But the premier, who has had his troubles with his fellow-Quebec Liberal in Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau, is soft-pedaling federalism and touting Quebec's "cultural sovereignty" as an answer to separatism. Another challenge comes from the right-wing Creditistes under the demagogic Yvon Dupuis. It will tell a lot about Quebec's future whether the separatists or the Creditistes emerge from the election in the important and coveted role of official opposition party.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Fair Shake for Vietnam Veterans

The Education and Training Subcommittee of the House Veterans Affairs Committee last week took a major step toward making benefits for Vietnam veterans considerably more equitable. Studies done recently by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., and by the National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors have demonstrated that the educational benefits currently available to veterans of the most recent U.S. war are, in many cases, substantially less generous than those available to veterans at the end of World War II.

This assessment is based on the fact that after World War II, the government, in effect, made payments for books, tuition and other educational fees directly to the colleges and, in addition, paid a single veteran \$75 per month for living expenses. That living expense payment amounted to 35.4 percent of monthly earnings for the average American worker in 1948 and when translated into 1973 terms was roughly equivalent to the \$220 monthly stipend available to Vietnam veterans for all educational and living expenses.

The other major disparity between the benefits available to the Vietnam veteran and those which an older generation received 25 years ago is that the total tuition cost, no matter what the level, was paid after World War II. Since the Vietnam veteran has a fixed monthly amount available for all expenses, poor veterans in states where moderately priced four-year educations are unavailable can't go to college. Thus, veterans living in Pennsylvania, New

Jersey and Ohio, where tuition costs are high, are much worse off than those living in California and Texas, where tuition costs are not yet prohibitive.

The educational training subcommittee recently took up and passed on to the full Veterans Affairs Committee an across-the-board 13.8 percent increase in the basic educational monthly payment and agreed to take up with the full committee an expanded Veterans Administration work-study program. In addition, the subcommittee has agreed to hold separate hearings on a proposal by Rep. William Walsh, R., N.Y., which would supplement tuition costs where they exceed the national average.

All of those steps were clearly in the right direction. Unfortunately, they do not have the full backing of the administration. We think the administration's opposition is unfortunate whether it is taken in the name of economy or because of a desire to get the war behind us and to move on to other things. It seems to us President Nixon struck the right note in his State of the Union message last year when he said, "A grateful nation owes its servicemen and servicewomen every opportunity it can open to them when they return to civilian life. The nation may be weary of war, but we dare not grow weary of doing right by those who have borne its heaviest burdens."

Following that theme, the administration can do nothing but its utmost to turn the positive steps the subcommittee took into legislative realities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 24, 1898

MADRID—A letter received here from Havana states that the strongest American spirit prevails and is developing with extraordinary rapidity all over the island of Cuba. The ladies of society give evidence of their American sympathies by using decorations for their homes in which the American stars and stripes figure. The letter goes on to say that the Americans will be received with open arms and that home rule is not wanted, but rather annexation to the United States.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1923

PARIS—"The modern woman smokes cigarettes and drinks cocktails simply because they have no other use, or have not found another use, for their surplus energy," Mrs. Theodore Parsons, the New York health expert, told the American Women's Club here yesterday during her lecture on scientific brain and body building. Stressing another point she said that "three-fourths of American men are senile at 50 and that is why they make fools of themselves and chase younger women."



## Toward an Open U.S. Foreign Policy

By McGeorge Bundy

WASHINGTON—There are many theories of the American presidency, and the style of the White House changes with every change of administration. But there is one element in the style of the last 10 years which, if I am right, will be profoundly out of place in the next 25 years—the apparent belief that there is an indispensable need for secrecy and loneliness in the conduct of our major international affairs.

This attitude is seldom supported by reasoned argument, and its validity can be questioned even with respect to such interesting special cases as diplomacy toward China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. An important element in the agenda of the nation could be a careful review of the real importance or lack of importance of the attitudes toward secrecy which developed in the generation marked by the opening of the nuclear age and the fears of the cold war, and which have reached their extreme point in arguments offered by President Nixon in defense of his Plumber's. My own strongly held belief is that such a study would demonstrate the number of matters which need to remain secret or very secret but a short space of time is exceedingly small, and that the balance of national advantage, both at home and abroad, rests with a presumption in favor of openness.

### Vietnam Lessons

Because the subject is one with which for a time I was closely engaged, and because its history is frequently cited as evidence of overweening strength in the presidency, let me here suggest that my argument may be most plainly demonstrated by the history of our deeply troubling engagement in the Vietnam war. There are many lessons in it, and the mode of learning, at least so far, has more often been hot debate than cool reflection, but my own conviction is that the history of the war in Vietnam, properly understood, will testify not to the dangers of excessive presidential power but to the perils of secretiveness—which is something very different. Seen as a matter of simple power, I think the story of Vietnam will tell more about the weakness and internal division of our government—including its presidency—than about any usurpation of excessive power by anybody. I know from direct experience that between 1961 and 1966 the dominant emotional reaction of the White House to the Vietnam problem was frustration—and while a great part of that sentiment derived from the intractable behavior of both friend and foe in Southeast Asia, a great deal more was the product of division, uncertainty, and a sense of limited ability to control men and events within the executive branch itself. I believe history will conclude that none of our last three presidents has felt fully confident of his capacity to command and control his own subordinates in relation to Vietnam, and that no matter what policy may have been preferable at any stage—further in, faster out, or something in between—that policy would have been better managed if command and control in the executive branch had been stronger. There are particularly significant questions, I think, about the relation between presidents and military men, but there are lessons to be learned elsewhere as well. In this case, as in general, I believe evidence will show that the truly fundamental error has been to suppose that isolation, secrecy and surprise are the preconditions of strength. I think all those involved, and especially the last two presidents, would have gained in effectiveness by a more open and confident approach, first to the rest of the executive branch, second to the Congress, and third to the country.

### Secrecy Faulted

So I think it is usually a mistake to suppose that secrecy gives strength to foreign policy. In most cases, I believe, the strong presidency and an open style are not enemies, but friends. I believe this to be true in at least six major areas that are of critical importance. These are, in

no particular order, the executive branch, the Congress, the press, the general public, the interested public, and foreign governments. Without attempting a detailed analysis of these different sectors and their meaning to the presidency, let me suggest some general arguments for openness.

The central requirements for an effective relation with each of these great forces is that there should be a sense of effective two-way communication based on trust. The shape of that trust will vary from one sector to another. In none of the six cases can we exclude the element of principled disagreement, and in none, alas, can a president neglect the possibility of betrayal. But the right objective, in each case, must be the establishment, and the zealous maintenance, of a process of communication that is mutually reinforcing.

The president and the press, to take a relatively simple but lively example, are natural adversaries every day, on the shallow plane of short-lived secrets. They can also be deeply opposed to each other on major issues of policy, though the press will rarely be monolithic on any large question. But the president who perceives the press as intrinsically his enemy is a president who has condemned himself to an isolation that limits the strength of his office.

But the two most immediate areas of concern for the advocates of openness are the relations between the presidency and the executive branch and the relations between the executive branch and the Congress. These relations in any administration are sensitive and complicated. Representative government, in Theodore Lewis's words, is "the most complex and delicate type of political organization that has yet been seen in world history," and in the American case the problem is compounded by our constitutional and institutional commitment to the separation of powers. The difficulties here are legion, and the problem of relating to foreign affairs. It is extremely easy for presidents, senators and foreign policy professionals (whether in the State Department or the Pentagon or the Treasury) to give up on the complexity and difficulty of those relations and to try to "go it alone." But that does not work—not in the long run.

### Unwise

It is particularly unwise, I think, for the presidency to give up on the executive branch, and that happens to be one that has been most conspicuous in recent years. Seen from the White House, the bureaucracy can be a most irritating institution, and there is something exactly what it seems why it may be even more irritating to Republican than to Democratic presidents. But to surrender to this irritation is at least as self-defeating, and mutually surviving, as to accept a relation of distant and hostile mistrust with the press. The right way to deal with the bureaucracy, at least in the field of foreign affairs, is to get close to it, and to build persistently and sympathetically on its own almost instinctive desire to turn toward the sunlight of presidential leadership.

### Letters

#### Mixed Values

At one of my most private moments, I close the doors and windows, not without neglecting to insure that my humble Left Bank apartment is not "bugged," and then, and only then, I proceed to read aloud newspaper articles with the immediate intention of making a seemingly divinely forbidden improvement of the pronunciation of my English, perhaps more precisely of my "Japlish."

Naturally I find myself stumbling over the words here and there and over there. But as for such words as "President Nixon" and "the White House," I am invariably replacing them with "President Kennedy" and "Watergate" with such a perverse persistence as to motivate a reflection and incidentally this letter. A problem of linguistic pathology? I hope not! I reason that it is rather a problem of mind.

You see, for me, being a fortunate foreign student to have been able to study in the United States at a time when the young President Kennedy inspired a high standard of values and nobility into the Americans and non-Americans alike, the American president is still President Kennedy, but the White House has somehow been metamorphosed to Watergate. Needless to add, the similarity of the initial letter "w" is not the only cause of my problem.

Another great burden for a Japanese to learn English correctly. HIROICHI KAWAHARA, Paris.

## How Peking Is Avoiding Inflation

By C. L. Sulzberger

SHANGHAI—Exactly half a century ago history's most disastrous inflation wiped out the German economy. In October 1923, one U.S. penny could purchase 6,250,000 paper marks. Now most nations are again frightened by an uncontrollable leap in prices. Prof. John Valley writes in International Currency Review: "The current inflation is steadily accelerated toward the take-off point of hyper-inflation." One country feared this was because of its deliberate policy of autarky and its curiously self-sufficient monetary system is the People's Republic of China. A Peking magazine claims: "China is now a country free of domestic and foreign debts. The People's Republic is completely free of the inflation and chaotic financial conditions characteristic of old China."

There are various reasons for this and Shanghai, the pre-revolutionary financial center, is a good observation point. China's only two foreign banks have kept offices open here ever since the Japanese occupation ended in 1945. Each is represented by but one Englishman plus Chinese assistants: the Chartered Bank of London and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

All told, eight foreign banks are authorized by Peking to do business with China. None of these are American, as yet, but the six without Shanghai offices, including Pakistan and Swiss institutions, function mainly from New York. Foreign banks here are authorized to straighten out bureaucratic rat tangle involving letters of credit for purchases of Chinese exports.

The main financial institutions are the People's Bank, with branches all over this country, which takes savings deposits and issues checking accounts to co-operative shops; and the Bank of China, concerned with trade, having branches in all main Chinese cities, Hong Kong, London and soon in Beirut. The People's Bank gives interest rates of what appear to be 2.7 percent and 1.9 percent on long-term and short-term deposits. I say "appear" because officials' statements to me on this were confused in translation.

The yuan—China's equivalent of the dollar—has remained steady. Prices have mounted in goods involving foreigners—perhaps to obtain more foreign currency. But the value of basic commodities and salaries for all Chinese is unchanged.

Nobody knows how much money is in circulation or what gold or foreign currency reserves are. This information is withheld. But there seems to be some link between the yuan and the value of East Europe's Comecon bloc money. Britain's pound sterling has depreciated against the yuan by 20 percent during 18 months.

I discussed these questions in general terms with three representatives of the Chinese Academy of Science's Institute of Economics in Peking: Li Cheng-wei, Han Li-chang and Miss Cheng-li.

Li said: "Unlike the West, our money mostly relies on commodities produced by our own national industries; and all our enterprises belong to the state. Currency in circulation is calculated against the amount of commodities produced to prevent imbalances. Therefore we don't have to issue notes to make up for financial deficits."

He explained that the state sold products abroad ignoring world prices and either taking a profit or deliberately absorbing a loss for reasons of over-all economic convenience. Since China finished paying its debts to the Soviet Union in 1965 (amounting to about \$1.7 billion) it has owed nothing abroad except short-term commercial loans in the form of "deferred payments." These usually carry interest charges of about 5 percent.

The state owns everything except citizens' few personal possessions like clothing and except private peasant plots on communal land, amounting to about 6 percent of arable land. It doesn't rely on taxes to finance itself. Communes pay a collective agricultural tax of 6 percent—which equals the output of private plots. Workers pay no income tax. Their salaries are fixed by the state and factories pay all profits to the government minus production costs including wages.

This system ignores the fluctuation of world market economies and limits China's vast population to very small amounts of cash. But unlike Russia, once a breadbasket which now heavily imports grain, China has become self-sufficient in food and is also now a major giver of aid to developing countries. Moreover, one word that has faded from the national memory is "inflation."





**Associated Press.**

**ASTER AREA**—General view of small town of Puerto Lumberas in southeastern Associated Press.

## For Smoother Coalition

## Belgian Premier Streamlines His Cabinet

work, function and structure. RUSSELL, Oct. 23 (Reuters).  
Brussels, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Belgian Premier Edmond Leclercq announced today that he had decided to resign, and that he would be replaced by another Socialist, Joseph Rameackers, the former secretary of state for institutional and administrative reforms, whose resignation was taken over by a Social Christian senator, Elie Van Bogaert.

Among the Socialist members dropped were the secretary of state for overseas development, Irene Peetry, the secretary of state for housing and planning in the French-speaking Walloon region, Robert Urbain, and the secretary of state for harbor policy, Henri Fayat.

The Social Christian members of the government to resign were

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song; the ministers to leave  
cabinet was Communications  
Ester Edouard Ansele, who  
need because of health reasons,  
going to an official commu-  
dollar is.

Pressure in parliament for Mr.  
Ansele's resignation had built  
up following allegations that pri-  
vate oil companies made huge pro-  
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**Australia, China Sign  
Long-Term Grain Pact**

MELBOURNE, Oct. 23 (Reu-  
ters).—Australia and China  
have signed a long-term wheat  
agreement for sale of up to  
4.7 million metric tons of Aus-  
tralian wheat to China, the Aus-  
tralian Wheat Board announced  
yesterday.

Under the agreement, the sale  
would be stretched over a period  
of three years, beginning Jan. 1.  
Approximately 800,000 metric  
tons of wheat, worth around 80  
million Australian dollars (about  
\$17 million) will be shipped dur-  
ing the first half of next year.

Maria Verlaack-Gevaert, the  
secretary of state for family affairs,  
Marcel van de Wiele, the secre-  
tary of state for housing and  
planning in the Flemish region,  
and Guillaume Schyns, the secre-  
tary of state for tourism.

Two right-wing Liberal mem-  
bers were dropped from the cabi-  
net—the minister for the middle  
classes, Leon Hannotte, and the  
secretary of state for foreign  
trade, André Kempenaere.

Mr. Kempenaere's portfolio was  
taken over by Finance Minister  
Willy de Clercq.

Most of the portfolios held by  
members dropped from the cabi-  
net were taken over by other  
ministers and state secretaries.

## Australia, China Sign Long-Term Grain Pact

MELBOURNE, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Australia and China have signed a long-term wheat agreement for the sale of up to 47 million metric tons of Australian wheat to China, the Australian Wheat Board announced yesterday.

Under the agreement, the sale would be stretching over a period of three years beginning Jan. 1. Approximately 600,000 metric tons of wheat worth around \$100 million in sales (about \$117 million) will be shipped during the first half of next year.

In planning in the Flemish region, and Guillaume Schyns, the secretary of state for tourism.

Two right-wing liberal members of parliament joined the cabinet—the minister for the middle classes, Leon Hannotte, and the secretary of state for foreign trade, André Kemplinaire.

Mr. Kemplinaire's portfolio was taken over by Finance Minister Willy de Clercq.

The portfolios held by members dropped from the cabinet were taken over by other ministers and state secretaries.

## In Wake of Allende's Overthrow

## Middle-Class Groups Emerge As Political Power in Chile

By Marvin Howe

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Trunkers, shopkeepers, doctors and other middle-class groups who played a major role in the overthrow of Socialist President Salvador Allende are emerging as a significant force in the political vacuum of Chile today.

The ruling military junta has banned all leftist political parties that supported the Allende government, has sent into "recess" all other parties and has declared an end to "politics."

By the same token, the military authorities have given increasing recognition to the gremios, or business, farm and professional associations, as the authentic representatives of the people.

## Responsible Participation

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the junta, has gone so far as to say that the new constitution, now being drafted, will give priority to these associations as the means for the "responsible participation" of citizens in the life of the country.

"Our aim is social power—not political power," says Jaime Guzman, principal theorist of the gremial movement and a member of the small Constitutional Commission.

Mr. Guzman insists on the autonomy of the gremios and emphasizes that they should not be instruments of political parties nor should they replace political parties.

"Gremios have a dual role: to close but informal. There is coordination among the various gremios but no single formal structure.

The gremios early showed their allegiance to the military junta. The first declarations of whole-hearted support to the military take-over of Sept. 11 came from

build a very strong social organization to curb the excesses of political power and to exercise a consultative, technical function." Mr. Guzman declared in an interview last week.

The father of the gremial movement is a professor of constitutional law, who, at 37, acquired a reputation as a formidable conservative opponent of the Allende government as a member of the panel of the popular weekly television program "At This Hour You Improve."

### Four More Executed

**SANTIAGO, Oct. 23 (AP).—**The Chilean Army garrison in Concepcion, 400 miles south of Santiago, said four persons were executed yesterday morning after trial by a military court on charges that they had organized groups and manufactured bombs and grenades to attack the armed forces.

### Declared Illegitimacy

Mr. Guzman's views are clearly reflected in a number of pro-military monuments by the military leader. He has admitted to friends that he participated in drafting some of the first military decrees published after the coup, including one that declared the illegitimacy of the Allende government.

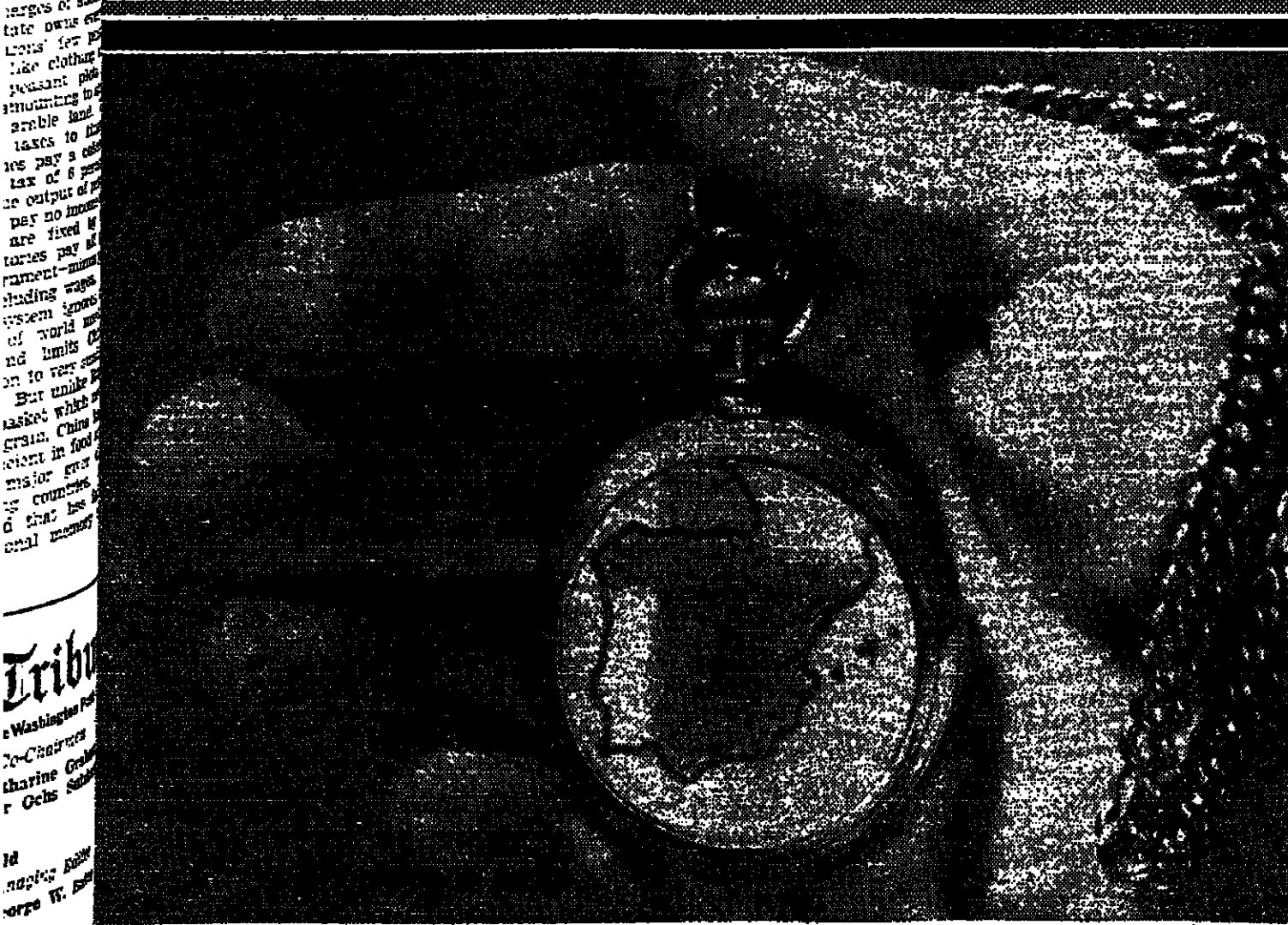
Gremialism, as expounded by Mr. Guzman, appears to be a combination of traditional liberal

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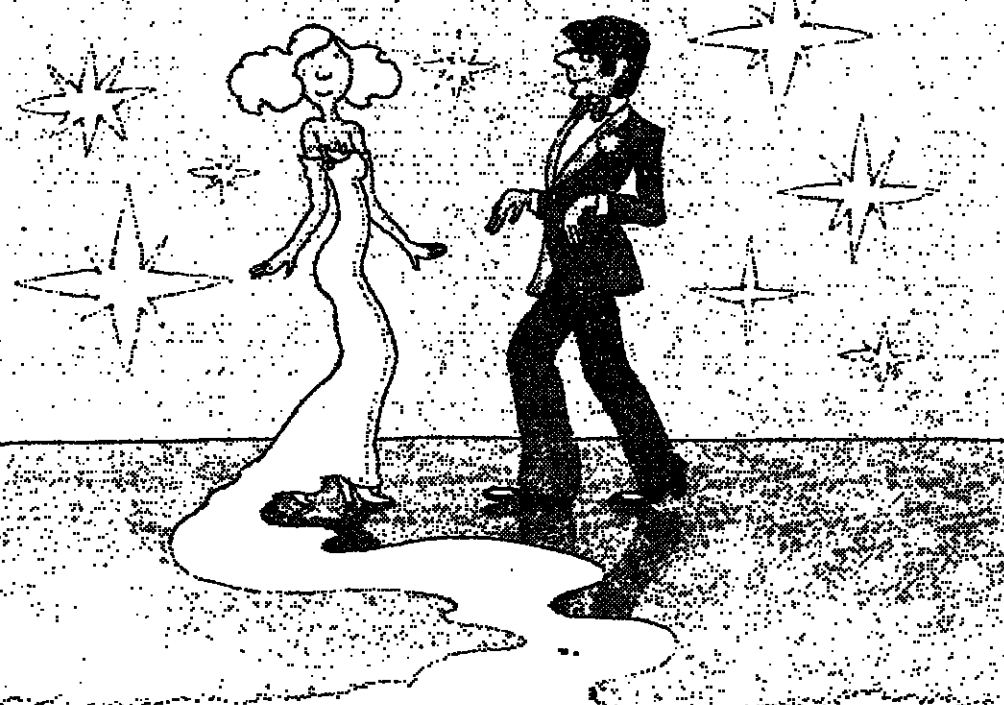
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## ART Experience Structured By Braque

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Georges Braque, who was born 81 years ago and who received a national funeral when he died in 1963, is being honored by a retrospective exhibition at the Orangerie des Tuileries (to Jan. 14) which includes 141 of his works. He is also well represented at the Musée National d'Art Moderne.

Braque appears today as an eminently respectable and craftsman-like artist. After blossoming into the art world at the age of 24 with a luminous series of fauvist paintings, Braque fought the battle of cubism with Picasso and ultimately retired, a Cincinnatus of the arts, to cultivate his peaceful plot of ground.

The battle of cubism can be understood in a number of ways—as an attempt to represent the object simultaneously on a variety of planes, or, as E.H. Gombrich suggests, as an attempt to frustrate the viewer who seeks to find an object in the painting, until he is forced to see it as a two-dimensional surface studied with contradictory clues. This would of course be consonant with attitudes found in



"Les Instruments de Musique," painted in 1922.

other arts at that time. It was Stravinsky who proclaimed that music could not and was not intended to express anything whatsoever.

### Visual Vocabulary

What the cubists were striving for, what their contemporaries made of their work and what they convey to us today are certainly three different things—if not more. For one thing, many of the formal innovations of cubism have been integrated in one way or another into the visual vocabulary of today. Publicity, shop windows, comic books, whatever is designed to convey a visual message inevitably pursues and vulgarizes the innovations of the day.

I suspect that Braque, as well as Picasso, embarked upon the cubist course out of a concern with the problem posed by art when it is considered as a representation of an object. While this approach may be symptomatic of the age, it tends to make the cubist production somewhat involuted and rarefied.

An intellectual premise, handled with sensitivity, makes the paintings appear as crisp and admirable objects, and impels one to admire the artists for their ability to solve the theoretical problems the times threw before them.

The later Braque, returning to a broader range of color and a mellower form, is increasingly removed from cubism—although the imprint of cubism remains perceptible in most of his production to the end.

A fundamental concern with balance and harmony is constantly apparent in this later period. Curiously enough, this artist who was in so many ways an innovator did not escape from the very classical pursuit of form.

There is an obvious aesthetic pleasure in much of his work. It seems as though he wished to raise his painting above the decorative by sheer density and control. His shortcoming, in my view, lies precisely here. He never loses sight of this density and control. He becomes a highly complex and sensitive apparatus for digesting and restructuring sensations and experiences. But it is the apparatus itself which is of foremost interest, arrests our eye and our sensibility.

In this he has much in common with some of his most lyrical admirers, the poets Saint John Perse and René Char, who, in utterly different styles, pursue the same ambition—to compress the multiplicity of experience into an immortal diamond.

## ENTERTAINMENT

### Slapstick Louis de Funès

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Gérard Philou's new film "Les Aventures de Rabbi Jacob" is a wild, baroque, slapstick fantasy. As hilarious movies are rare these days, it is drawing crowds to the Ambassade Gaumont and eight other Parisian cinemas by day and by night.

Louis de Funès is again his irascible, squawking self, exasperated at all that stands in his way. His impatience with law and order expresses the suppressed desires of the average, timid citizen. This time he is a tired, short-tempered businessman with a nagging wife and a band of Arab revolutionaries on his trail. During his bullet-dodging flight, he falls into a chewing-gum vat, disguises himself as a New York rabbi and participates in auto races through Orly airport. Curt's direction imposes a breakneck speed. Suzy Delair is De Funès's wife, Claude Giraud an Arab politician and Marcel Dalio a rabbi.

"Vandou" (at the Marignan-Pathé) is a French documentary about black magic in Dahomey. One sees a crazed practitioner of the art tearing a live chicken to bits, cramming his mouth with its feathers and rubbing his body with the blood; a ceremony to raise the dead; and a master of ceremonies who spews gulps of water to keep things going. All this is of possible anthropological interest, but the footage has not been effectively organized. The presentation has an amateurish air and soon becomes monotonous.

Last season, critic Michel Marodon made a promising directing debut with "Le Sauvageur." His second film (at the Concorde-Pathé) is based on his novel "Le Mariage à la Mode." A young headstrong wages such quixotic war on conventional mores that he loses his girl in the process. The general notion is sound, though not very original, but the film lags. Yves Beneyton is the willful warrior, Catherine Jourdan his sheepish sweetheart; Gilles Segal his rival, and Geraldine Chaplin one of his passing fancies. The acting, like the story, appears to be in slow motion.

### Theater

Georges Feydeau's famous frolic of the 1890s, "L'Hotel du Libre Echange," is being revived at the Marigny in high and handsome fashion. It has the right tone and style; the decor and costumes by Jacques Marillier evoke the decade picturesquely.

Jean-Laurent Cochet's staging lends the play the zest and abandon of a furious cancan. A group of expert acrobats of French farce—led by Jean-Claude Brialy, Micheline Bonnet, Michel Roux and Jean Parédès—scamper happily through the evening. The effect is that of a Toulouse-Lautrec cartoon suddenly and delightfully animated.

The Medicine Show Theater Ensemble of New York is at the Théâtre Mécénique with what is billed as an "American musical comedy." Alas, it contains no music and no comedy. In an introduction over a loudspeaker, the audience learns that the American dream has become a nightmare due to all sorts of corruption that set in soon after George Washington's time. To illustrate this dubious argument the "nightmare" there is an old-time medicine show with tumblers, bad jokes and quackery. But the production almost at once degenerates into hysterical screaming with performers writhing on the floor.

In "L'Arnaqueur" (at the MI-

Louis de Funès in the film "Les Aventures de Rabbi Jacob."



### MUSIC: Rare 'Hary Janos' in East Berlin

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI)—The orchestral suite from Zoltan Kodaly's "Hary Janos" has become familiar all over the world, but not often does the chance arise to attend a stage production of the entire work. The fact that that unique Austrian genius of Realistic Music, Walter Felsenstein, has staged the new production at East Berlin's Komische Oper makes it an unusual event indeed.

The new translation by Felsenstein, which one may legitimately even call an adaptation, runs two and a quarter hours with no intermission. A West German television production of the work several years ago proved that one may excise almost an

hour of spoken dialogue without doing the work serious damage. The first half of the current production suffers from severe longwindedness, but the more the production progresses, the more captivating and magical it becomes.

### Lived in Hungary

Hary Janos, just like the Baron Munchausen, did exist; he lived in Hungary from 1778 to 1850. Like his German counterpart, he became a folk hero thanks to his extraordinary ability to make truths more pleasant and palatable, but with one important difference—Janos came from self origins, even though he himself did become a hussar in the Austrian Army, and the wish-fulfillment underlying his yarns arose not only from his own personal soul but symbolized as well the

yearnings of the entire Hungarian nation, regarded by the imperial court in Vienna as good for little more than providing peasants and cannon-fodder.

Kodaly, who together with Bela Bartok did his nation a unique service by transcribing its immense folk music riches and bringing them to a wide audience, wrote not an opera but a sort of Singspiel with strong folkloric accents. The librettists, Zoltan Harsanyi and Bela Pauli, originally had Janos spinning his yarns in a village tavern, the yarns coming to life on stage. Felsenstein has changed the locale to a village's community threshing barn. In addition to many an incidental whooper, Janos tells how he personally defeated Napoleon in battle and

then declined the eagerly proffered hand of Marie-Louise, the grateful Austrian emperor's sixteen-year-old daughter, in order to return to his native village of Nagybony and his farm-girl sweetheart Orsolya.

### Production's Faults

To begin with the production's faults, Felsenstein has for some unfathomable reason placed the orchestra far, far upstage, between the acting area and Reinhold Hammermann's delightful backdrop portraying Nagybony, with the conductor, Géza Oberfrank, facing away from the singers and dancers, for whom Tom Schilling provides some well-paprikaed choreography. Not only does this spatial arrangement mute the orchestra, but it also results in unavoidable raggedness between performers and a conductor who cannot see each other.

On the positive side, Felsenstein has produced several scenes which confirm his unique position, in particular the battle scene and the handmaidens' preparation of Marie-Louise for the wedding which falls to materialize. Time and time again, Felsenstein's limitless imagination and his astonishing attention to even the tiniest detail make the work come vibrantly, heartwarmingly to life.

Siegfried Vogel as Janos, Ingrid Czorny as Marie-Louise, and Jane Smilková head a brilliantly accomplished cast blessed in addition by such ensemble stalwarts as Imgard Arnold, Rudolf Assmus, Werner Enders, Frank Polker, Uwe Kreyssig, and Hanns Nocker. Bouquets to each and every one of them, and also to Edward Fischer, who once again has created some stage chickens, ducks, and an imperial two-headed eagle who alone makes the evening something quite extraordinary.

### DINING

### The Newest Discovery on the Paris Circuit

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—Every fall the theater has its new hit, and the restaurant circuit comes up with its discovery.

Autumn 1973, the place everyone wants to go is L'Assiette au Beurre. It opened quietly without announcement or fanfare in July. The owner had no experience and wanted the chance of a quiet tryout. The exterior, however, was so pretty that people came in from the street. L'Assiette au Beurre has been crowded ever since.

Although it is situated in the heart of St-Germain-des-Prés, it is the antithesis of the phony frivolity that the neighborhood has come to connote. The restaurant is the expression of its proprietor, Jean Bouquin, 37, a farmer in the Loire-et-Cher.

From 1964 until 1971, Mr. Bouquin was a successful couturier. His clothes were gay and well-cut, conceived for feminine women and masculine men. He had 12 stores, including three in St. Tropez, one in Biarritz, one in St-Germain-des-Prés. He designed the costumes for the French production of "Hair." He was somebody everybody wanted to know.

Two years ago, he closed all of his shops and disappeared. "I didn't like the mentality. I didn't like the weakness of people whose values were on materialism. I didn't like unless, I decided to make a life that was real."

With his wife, Simone, whom he had met in school in Paris, where he was born, and his daughter, Valérie, he set himself up as an all-round farmer in Touraine... fruits, vegetables, animals.

"Valérie is 9, and she is marvelous. She makes pancakes. She cries if an animal is sick. She loves her rabbits. She is a natural child."

Mr. Bouquin had a long lease on the store in the Rue St. Benoit, a choice location for which he had paid a large sum. The copy premises suited him. In order to save some of his investment, he had to open the doors again.

Unwilling to return to couture, he decided to try restaurant, sure that he would succeed, since he has always lived by the principle that if you give twice as much of yourself, you will usually realize at least half.

The décor of L'Assiette au Beurre is 1900 because Mr. Bouquin feels it is the last period when Paris was happy. The waiters and the waitresses are clothed in the spirit of that era.

More important than the clothes is the exceptional attitude of welcome and smiling attention. As a child, Mr. Bouquin went to restaurants only twice. Those who are privileged to eat out, he says, should sense the excitement of a holiday, an occasion, a party. He recalls his disappointment with menus which offered a choice. He wanted everything.

The Assiette au Beurre has a single menu, which changes nightly. The customer is automatically served a procession of eight or nine courses, starting with soup and ending with coffee. Most of the raw materials come from Mr. Bouquin's farm.

Already on the tables (the cloths are organza sewed by Mr. Bouquin's mother) are dishes of amusements: cherry tomatoes, quail eggs, olives, beets scooped into small balls. The chef is a young man from Touraine with

the irresistible name of Auguste Cresson. (Cresson in French means watercress.)

"How could I not hire him?" Mr. Bouquin asked. The assistant chef has a name equally delicious, Marcus Olive. The food is the type one probably found in a wealthy bourgeois French family at the beginning of the century. Healthy, honest, refined. Not Escottier but honorable, old-fashioned French cuisine.

Mr. Bouquin has already informed his staff that he intends one day to turn the restaurant over to them. He wants to go back to the farm.

L'ASSIETTE AU BEURRE, 11 Rue St. Benoit, Paris VI, Tel.: 222-43-47. Open evenings only from 8 p.m. until 2 a.m. Price: 30 francs.

Sotheby's, Secondary, October 27, Monday 23, at 2:30 p.m.  
A.L.A.P. and Lombard Auctioneers present  
**U.S.S.R. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA**  
Conductor: DIMITRI KITAIENKO  
Soloist on 27th Emil GUILLELS  
On 27th: Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky. On 28th: Chostakovitch, Scriabin  
(Volonté/Orchestra, Dancelot)

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Monday, October 23, at 8:30 p.m.  
Recital  
**GEZA ANDA**  
Soprano, Chorus, Vocal, Schumann  
(Volonté/O.A.L.)

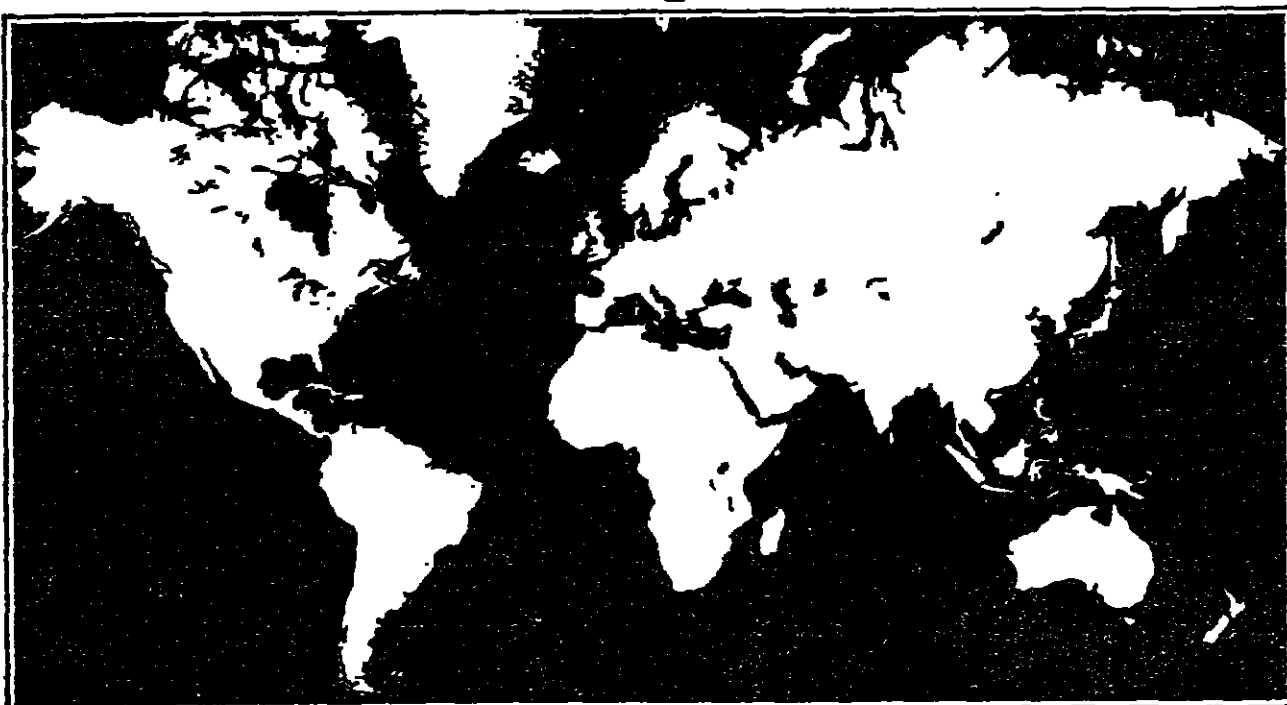
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p.m.  
**ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA**  
Conductor: Daniel BARENBOIM  
Soloists: Isaac STERN, Pinchas ZUKERMAN  
Friday: Mr. Menotti  
Soloist: Vladimir ASHKENAZY  
Daniel BARENBOIM  
(Volonté/O.A.L.)

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 8:30 p.m.  
**LIDO**  
Nightly at 10:30 p.m. and 12:30 a.m.  
Two shows  
Soyuzdetfilm  
Entrée 12 francs  
124  
DINING-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 8:30 p.m.  
**LA GRILLE DU MARAIS**  
Mus. Marc Chagall, peintures  
à 3 francs, entrée gratuite  
LARGE CHOICE A LA CARTE  
18 R. de Valenciennes 103-02-03, 04, 05

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 8:30 p.m.  
**WOLFGANG PETER**  
Soprano, Chorus, Vocal, Schumann  
AARON BRIDGES  
Charles RAYMOND, GORDON ROYCE  
PATRICK GALAS TRIO

# Our Enemy



No, the world is certainly not our enemy, on the contrary. But the world map is.

And here's why:  
■ Copenhagen is the gateway of our express routes to  
JAPAN (Trans-Siberian Express),  
S. E. ASIA (Trans-Asian Express, daily),  
AUSTRALIA (extension from Bangkok by Thai International, with through aircraft from Copenhagen to Sydney),  
N. AMERICA, WEST (Pacific Express, daily)

■ A conventional world map makes it look like a detour to fly via Copenhagen to these parts of the world.

Our friend is the globe — the only true picture of the earth.

For a string stretched over the globe will show that it is not a detour to fly via Copenhagen. The string will, more often than not, run over, or close to, Copenhagen. For instance

Paris — Tokyo  
Glasgow — Bangkok  
London — Sydney  
Berlin — Seattle  
Vienna — Los Angeles  
Tehran — New York

When you plan an intercontinental trip, spend a few seconds to glance at a globe. It may save you hours.

Going far east or far west, you have a choice: FLY VIA COPENHAGEN — OR FACE A DETOUR

**SAS**  
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES  
Representing THAI International

سكندنافيا من الاصل



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Rockwell and Admiral Plan Merger

Rockwell International Corp. and Admiral Corp. have reached an agreement in principle on the merger of the two companies. The proposal is for the two companies to be merged on the basis of a share of Rockwell common for each share of Admiral common outstanding. The merger would result in a new company with approximately 37.5 million shares of Rockwell and approximately 5.9 million shares of Admiral. The merger would be completed in April 1974. Under the proposed merger, Admiral shareholders would receive \$18.50 for each share of Admiral common, with annual sales of about \$460 million. Rockwell's sales for the year just ended were about \$2.2 billion.

## Canada Firm Bids for U.K. Concern

Alcan Corp. of Canada wants to buy 100,000 shares of Laminar Industries, a British firm, to increase its holding to over 50 percent. The firm has 100 percent of the shares. Laminar shareholders are to receive and retain the interim dividend of 3 pence. The board of the company is expected to announce the merger. Laminar has a turnover of \$7.5 million, of which business from copying products accounted for 70 percent. The company is engaged in engineering and business equipment for 24 years. Moore currently holds 11,880,000 Laminar shares which it acquired some time ago. The increase offer would result in about 52 percent ownership of Laminar, the offer document says.

## ELF British Unit Seeks Stornol

ELF Petroleum G.B. Ltd., plans to acquire control of Stornol Ltd., a unit of Stornol Ltd. The plan would give ELF Petroleum, a subsidiary of ELF Union, of France, 56.25 percent of Stornol voting rights. Under the plan, ELF would acquire from Stornol all 100,000 deferred shares of Stornol, a petroleum products manufacturer. An offer will be made on behalf of ELF G.B. for all 8 percent participating preferred ordinary shares of Stornol at 115 pence a share. Stornol directors say they consider the terms of the offer "fair and reasonable" and will recommend its acceptance.

## Japan, Europe Investments Trust

Daiwa Securities Co. has agreed to form a joint investment trust, to be called European International Fund, with Banque Nationale de Paris, Dredner Bank, and Hill Samuel Investment Management Co. Shortly after the signing of a formal contract, scheduled in Tokyo this month, the four firms will establish a management company in Luxembourg, capitalised at 8 million Luxembourg francs, and owned equally by the four firms for the trust. Daiwa officials say, "The four firms for the trust, Daiwa officials say, 'The management firm will begin selling the fund in February or March next year, with an initial subscription goal of more than 6 billion yen, they say. A substantial portion of the fund is expected to be offered in Japan, the officials add."

## Predicts Massive Move Into Dollars

## New, Worse Money Crisis Seen by Banker

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—A banker's prospect of another world-currency crisis of "shattering proportions" next year was a leading theme here today by a leading bank.

John C. Platten, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said that a "trade surplus" would be a "black hole" for the U.S. economy.

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## Treasury Plans Study Of Securities Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury plans a broad study of the nation's financial markets as the first step in an expected Nixon administration effort to help shape sweeping changes in the securities industry.

While final details have not been worked out yet, Treasury officials say the study, which is expected to be announced soon, should enable the administration to develop policies and possible legislation that will modernize securities markets by encouraging regulatory and structural changes designed to make the markets more efficient.

"We have been concerned with the problems that Wall Street and the financial markets have encountered over the last several years," a Treasury official said. He noted the brokerage house back-office problems of the late 1960s and the recent Wall Street profit pinch that forced a large number of firms out of business. Treasury officials believe that, as a result of these problems, competition in the brokerage industry has been reduced.

Although the securities and Exchange Commission and several congressional committees are moving ahead with plans to reorganize the stock markets, the Nixon administration has not played an active role in these "reorganizations," partly because it does not have a cohesive view on important questions of market structure and regulation.

Firm Position Expected  
"A firm administration position" on these problems "will hopefully evolve from this study" by the end of December, according to one official.

Officials tentatively plan a series of meetings with representatives of a cross section of the securities and money-management industries. They will discuss domestic and international capital markets, and the commodities markets.

Among other things, the groups will consider the impact in the capital markets of such things as the increasing amount of money controlled by institutions, the expanding efforts of banks to attract and manage funds from small investors, and the difficulty that many small, young companies have recently encountered in raising funds.

In addition, the Treasury study is expected to look at SEC and congressional plans for the evolution of central securities market. This innovation, linking all securities markets through a national communications network, is designed to enable investors to buy and sell stock at the best possible prices whether the trades are made on or off the nation's stock exchanges.

Attack by NYSE Head  
In another development, New York Stock Exchange chairman James J. Nease has used the question of individual investor participation in the proposed central securities market as a platform for attacking the so-called third market system of securities trading.

Mr. Nease made his remarks in a speech to the National Securities Traders Association in Boca Raton, Fla. A text of the speech was released here.

In discussing the proposed central market system, Mr. Nease said the securities industry must ask itself, "Do we want millions of individuals as participants or do we want a European-style, super-elite capital market system that most significantly our European colleagues are beginning to try to shed?"

He said, "I think the question answers itself. An efficient central securities exchange market must have as its primary objective the improvement of service to public investors."

However, he added, he did not know whether it would be more preferred stock—last week the company floated a \$500-million preferred issue—or common stock. He said this would depend on the market situation.

Mr. Debutts said the company's capital spending next year will be close to \$10 billion, up from more than \$9 billion in 1972.

French Hit Mark For Auto Output  
PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—The French motor industry established records both in production and exports during the first nine months of 1973, figures released by the industry federation show.

Output rose to 2,597,301 units from 2,380,687 a year earlier. In September alone, production amounted to 315,412 units, down from 382,207 units in July-August, but up from 285,551 units in September, 1972.

The comparison with July-August is customary because the auto industry is nearly at a standstill during August, the French annual vacation period.

Exports in September totaled 158,510 units, down from 239,595 units in July-August, but up from 148,400 units a year earlier.

First nine-month exports amounted to 1,412,782 units, up from 1,276,417 units a year earlier.

The Trade Ministry also announced Japan will shortly reopen stalled governmental talks with Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on a request for electronic appliances export curbs.

Japan to Discuss Export Controls With Europeans  
TOKYO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Japan will hold separate talks with five European nations on quotas for exports of electronic appliances to them, it was announced today.

The Trade Ministry said talks would start in Italy next week in an effort to gain removal of an emergency restriction on Japanese trade records—limited to 255,000 from March until this December.

The ministry said Japan planned to propose quantitative curbs of its own if Italy withdrew the restriction. Industry sources said Italy was only a minor market but was feared other West European countries might follow the Italian example.

The Japan Electronic Industry Association said talks would be held in London in mid-November on 1974 quotas for television set exports to Britain.

Japan has voluntarily kept sales down to 220,000 black and white sets and 275,000 color sets this year.

It wants to expand the quota next year but expects the British industry to demand even tighter curbs.

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TOKYO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Japan will hold separate talks with five European nations on quotas for exports of electronic appliances to them, it was announced today.

The Trade Ministry said talks would start in Italy next week in an effort to gain removal of an emergency restriction on Japanese trade records—limited to 255,000 from March until this December.

The ministry said Japan planned to propose quantitative curbs of its own if Italy withdrew the restriction. Industry sources said Italy was only a minor market but was feared other West European countries might follow the Italian example.

The Japan Electronic Industry Association said talks would be held in London in mid-November on 1974 quotas for television set exports to Britain.

Japan has voluntarily kept sales down to 220,000 black and white sets and 275,000 color sets this year.

It wants to expand the quota next year but expects the British industry to demand even tighter curbs.

The Trade Ministry also announced Japan will shortly reopen stalled governmental talks with Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on a request for electronic appliances export curbs.

Japan to Discuss Export Controls With Europeans

TOKYO, Oct.



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$19.61
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd.....	\$8.77
(w) Amer. Sav. Bond Fd.....	\$6.69
<b>AMINCO BANQUE S.A.:—</b>	
(c) Globioral.....	\$F73.06
(w) American Intl. Corp.....	\$F75.00
(w) Apollo Tempusals.Pr....	\$F116.55
(w) Apollo Fund.....	\$13.35
(w) Asca Corporation.....	\$DM13.75
(w) Asca Corp. Inv't.....	\$13.35
(w) Australia Selection Fd....	\$6.36
<b>AUSTRALIAN INT'L MGR. CORP.—</b>	
(w) Fed of America.....	\$2.92
(w) Austral. Intl.Sincing.....	\$3.11
(w) Prop. Bonds Act.....	\$Am 8.50
<b>B&amp;W, Jungs &amp; Co.:—</b>	
(c) Brotherhood.....	\$F945.16
(c) Bosphorus.....	\$F991.10
(c) Groerhof.....	\$F719.80
(c) Stockholder.....	\$F,922.60
<b>RABOPOST FRONTIERS:</b>	
(w) BEL Growth Fund.....	\$4.83
(w) BEL Japan Fund.....	\$11.11
(w) BEL Int'l Fd.....	\$11.11
(w) BEL Income Fund.....	\$6.62
(w) Broad & Wall, Ft. Int'l.	\$50.71
(w) Bull Market Fund.....	\$11.11
(w) Cull Land & Constr.....	\$19.42
(w) Can. Sec. & Com.....	\$Can 56.50
(w) Can. Secur. Growth Fd....	\$Can 56.51
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:—</b>	
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$11.64
(w) Capital Int'l G.P.....	\$11.78
(c) Capital Reinforce.....	\$F780
(c) Carillon S.C. Offshore Fed.	\$89.21
(c) Convert'd Int'l Asia Certif.	\$11.64
(c) Convert'd Int'l Asia Certif.	\$11.64
(c) Convert' Bond Pk. N.Y....	\$5.38
(c) Cover.....	\$5.38
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>	
(c) C.R. Funds-Bonds.....	\$F94.70
(c) C.R. Funds-Securities.....	\$F94.70
<b>CREDIT SWISS BANK CORP.:—</b>	
(c) Europa-Valor.....	\$F126.50
(c) Europa-Value.....	\$F126.50
(c) Swissamer New Ser.....	\$F271.00
(w) Energy Fund S.A.....	\$5.25
(w) Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$5.25
(w) Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$5.25
(w) Dative Intl. Fund.....	\$Yes 9.63
<b>DREYFUSS GROUP:</b>	
(w) Dreyfus World Infl.....	\$11.99
(w) Dr. Edgar Ind. Fund.....	\$13.33
(w) Dr. Oetlik. Comm. Sh...\$10.16	
(w) European Intl. Fund.....	\$11.99
(w) Europe Obligations.....	\$F71.60
(c) Europan Intl. Fund.....	\$6.68
<b>FIDELITY:</b>	
(w) Fidelity Canada.....	\$12.53
(w) Fidelity Intl. Fund.....	\$12.53
(w) Fidelity Pacific.....	\$24.17
(c) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$11.50
(c) Midcom.....	\$11.50
(w) First City Fund.....	\$11.50
(w) First City Fund.....	\$6.68
<b>FIRST CITY INVESTMENTS:</b>	
(w) American Trust.....	\$4.16
(w) Int'l Mil. Pers. Fd.....	\$5.72
(w) First Natl. City Fund.....	\$4.16
(w) First Natl. City Fund.....	\$4.16
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$4.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$4.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$4.75
(w) Formula Selection Fd....	\$F107.81
(w) Formula Selection Fd....	\$7.41
(w) Future Australia Fd.....	\$Am \$4.04
<b>G.T. (BERNARDI) LIMITED:</b>	
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$Bm \$23.40
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$Bm \$6.55
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd Int'l.....	\$5.64
(w) Hedged Investors.....	\$12.081
(w) International.....	\$12.081
(w) KOFUP.....	\$11.96
(w) INGROW.....	\$12.08
(w) Interfund S.A.....	\$F795.50
(w) Internat'l.....	\$Fr 9.60
(w) Int'l Income Fund.....	\$12.08
(w) Int'l Income Fund.....	\$12.08
(w) Int'l Privates Ltd.....	\$Can 55.55
(w) Italian Intl. Pd S.A.....	\$11.63
(w) Italamerica S.A. Fund....	\$11.40
(w) Japanese Intl. Fd.....	\$11.40
(w) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$53.44
(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$13.35
<b>JARDINE:</b>	
(c) Jardine Nat. Trust.....	\$70.25
(c) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$L2.82
(c) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$L2.82
(c) KB Income Fund.....	\$F1,672
(w) Keyland.....	\$8.01
(w) Kleinwort Benson Jap.....	\$19.82
(w) Kleinwort Benson Jap.....	\$19.82
<b>LLOYDS &amp; BOLES-TYNDALE:</b>	
(c) L.B.-S-Way Pd.Ltd.....	\$1,005
(c) L.B.-S-Multi-way Pd.Ltd.	\$F902.50
(c) Lloyds Bank.....	\$1,005
(w) Loxford.....	\$23.73
(c) Mediannum Sel. Fund.....	\$12.81
(c) Mercurius.....	\$12.81
(c) Northrup Inv. Fund.....	\$23.73
(w) Nissan Fund.....	\$23.49
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$6.94
(w) Overseas.....	\$11.64
(c) Olympican Fd. Inc.....	\$23.23
(c) Olympia.....	\$23.23
(c) Santa Paul.....	\$F1,561
(c) Santa Paul Group.....	\$F1,561
<b>SAFE GROUP:</b>	
(c) Safe Fund.....	\$8.80
(c) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$12.81
(c) Safelbank.....	\$12.81
(w) Samval Portfolio.....	\$FV66.65
(c) Senator Portfolio N.V.....	\$8.15
<b>SANITARY:</b>	
(w) Repro (N.A.T.).....	\$13.54
<b>SHARE GROUP:</b>	
(c) Share Int'l Fund.....	\$7.25
(w) Shareholders Excess.....	\$14.07
(w) Shareholders Excess.....	\$7.24
(c) Harbor Fund.....	\$11.64
<b>S.M.G. FUNDS:</b>	
(c) Chase Selection Fd.....	\$7.25
(c) Chase Select.....	\$8.87
(c) I.T.F.....	\$9.85
(c) Special Funds.....	\$M93.50
<b>SOIFD GROUPS GEHENYA:</b>	
(c) Parson Spr. & Est.....	\$F1,460.50
(c) Dixie Bond Select.....	\$F1,215.50
(w) Blanket Trust Fd.....	\$11.64
(w) Stand & Poor Int'l.....	\$128.23
(w) Swiss Intl. Vantage.....	\$7.42
(c) Sunn Intl. Vantage.....	\$7.42
<b>SWISS NATL. CORP.:—</b>	
(c) Inyan Portfollo.....	\$F14.71
(c) Dixie Bond Select.....	\$F14.71
(c) Universal Fund.....	\$F14.71
(c) Talent Global Fund.....	\$13.48
(c) Tokyo Pac. Bond.....	\$17.49
(c) Tokyo Pac. Bond.....	\$17.49
(w) Transpacific Fund.....	\$11.33
<b>TYNDALE GROUP:</b>	
(c) Overseas Fund.....	\$1.94

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices				
Dollar Bonds	U.S.E. 1 1/2-84.....	98 1/4	99 1/4	Algerian 4 1/2-87.. 94 1/4 96 1/4

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

**NEW YORK, Oct. 23.**—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:


Commodity and unit of meas.	Tues.	Year ago	WHEAT					
FOODS			Dec	4.36	4.53 1/4	4.78	4.53 1/2	4.32
Cocoa, America, lb. ....	* 80 1/2	* 37 1/2	Jan	4.49	4.44	4.19	4.45	4.26
Coffee, A Santos, lb. ....	* 10	* 5 3/4	May	4.06	4.25	4.04	4.25	4.69
MEATS			Aug	4.07	3.86	3.66	3.83	3.70
Steel cutlets (Fitt.) ton.	132.00	125.00	Sep	3.74	3.85	4.69	3.93	3.76
Iron 1. Pully Pully ton.	67.92	53.35	CORN					
Meat scrap No. 1 bwt Pick.	28.00	28.00	Dec	2.30 1/2	2.42 1/2	2.37	2.29	2.39
Lard, 56 lb.	16 1/4	14-15	Jan	2.43	2.43	2.42 1/2	2.44	2.45
Copper elec. lb.	50.00-50 1/2	54	May	2.48	2.52	2.47	2.48 1/2	2.49
Tin (strains) lb.	2.60	2.60	Jul	2.58	2.55	2.49 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.52
Zinc, 56 lb.	20 1/2	18	Aug	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.46	2.46
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.89 1/2	1.89	Sep	2.27	2.27 1/2	2.29	2.29	2.29
COMMODITY INDICES			Mar	2.31	2.31	2.30 1/2	2.30 1/2	2.38
Woody's Index base 100			SOYBEANS					
Dec. 31, 1931.	641.4	446.3	Nov	5.41	5.52	5.40	5.48	5.44
* Nominal			Jan	5.47	5.56	5.44	5.53	5.51
NEW YORK FUTURES			May	5.51	5.49	5.41	5.57	5.57
Oct. 23, 1932			Jul	5.57	5.64	5.54	5.64	5.64
World sugar No. 11: March 9.15-20.			Aug	5.53	5.57	5.58	5.71	5.64
8.77-92. 7.40-92. Sept. 8.06. Oct. 1.07-8.20.			Sep	5.58	5.67	5.43	5.58	5.58
Wool: March 214.5, July 192.5 b.			Nov	5.42	5.52	5.40	5.51	5.51
Cocoa: Dec. 62.10, March 65.70, May 63.75, July 62.80, Sept. 61.85, Dec. 49.86.			Jan	5.49	5.63	5.43	5.53	5.69 1/2
March 48-20.			SOYBEAN OIL					
Copra: Oct. 96.30, Dec. 91.55, Jan. 88.15, March 84.55, May 81.55, July 79.75, Sept. 76.25, Oct. 77.50.			Dec	17.30	16.20	16.20	17.00	17.85
Orange juice: Nov. 58.35, Jan. 59.96, March 56.20, May 56.55, July 56.70, Sept. 56.80.			Jan	16.25	16.20	16.20	16.50	16.45
Pork: Nov. 5.58, March 6.52, April 6.80, May 7.52.			May	16.25	16.20	16.20	16.40	16.45
Silver: Dec. 296.50, Jan. 300.00, March 302.70, May 305.10, July 310.10, Sept. 308.90, Dec. 312.90, Jan. 313.10.			Jul	16.15	16.10	16.15	16.45	16.55
			Aug	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.45	16.55
			Sep	16.15	16.25	16.10	16.25	16.45
			SOYBEAN MEAL					
			Dec	154.00	159.00	157.50	156.50	155.50
			Jan	157.00	161.50	155.00	161.50	158.50
			May	160.00	160.00	157.50	160.00	158.50
			Jul	159.00	165.00	157.50	164.00	158.50
			Aug	161.00	164.00	159.00	164.00	162.00
			Sep	161.00	164.00	160.00	164.00	162.00
			Nov	161.00	164.00	160.00	164.00	162.00

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126 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10018

## International

Stock Indexes				
	10-3			
Yest.	Prev.	High	Low	
SHELL EGGS				
Nov	56.50	57.75	56.55	57.00 56.85

Amsterdam	123.0	123.7	144.8	120.1
Brussels	125.80	126.31	166.88	150.29
Frankfurt	123.50	123.8	160.21	148.50
London 36	924.0	438.3	509.3	494.8
London 300	122.70	122.7	171.55	171.51
Milan	124.68	125.20	147.58	149.8
Paris	101.1	101.0	118.9	118.9
Stockholm	101.0	101.0	118.9	118.9
Tokyo (n1)	434.47	349.92	422.31	337.31
Tokyo (n2)	434.47	349.92	422.31	337.31
Zurich	354.5	370.0	400.1	328.6

(n1) Now, (n2) Old.

Amsterdam	123.0	123.7	144.8	120.1
Brussels	125.80	126.31	166.88	150.29
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Frankfurt	123.50	123.8	160.21	148.50
London 36	924.0	438.3	509.3	494.8
London 300	122.70	122.7		

**FORWARD CONTRACT  
EXCHANGE CO. LTD.**

Dec. 24, 1973		Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	FROZEN FOK BELLIES					
Close						Feb	65.10	65.95	64.62	65.10	66.12
DJIA	966.51					Mar	64.82	65.70	64.32	64.82	65.82
Sid	-----	950	960	968	970	May	64.70	65.70	64.20	65.25	65.70
						Jul	64.25	65.10	63.75	65.00	65.25
						Aug	63.25	62.56	63.18	63.80	63.40

Offer						Feb	55.49	55.60	54.70	55.60	55.60
Bid	434.00										
Offer		430	428	430	434						
Bid		440	440	442	455						
Offer											
Bid	4590.54										
Offer		4500	4450	4450	4600						
Bid		4600	4630	4650	4750						

Sales: Feb 2005: March 59%; May 165;  
 July 129; Aug 405; Feb 3.

Open Interest: Feb 3074; March 1996;  
 May 649; July 757; Aug 109; Feb 32.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	T-1
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<b>DIAMONDS</b>	<b>Tokyo Exchange</b>
Save 50% on single	Oct. 21, 1973
Price Yen	Price Yen

## Tokyo Exchange

<b>DIAMONDS</b>	Oct. 28, 1973	
Save 50% on single diamonds direct from the factory at wholesale prices call: 62-28-83 or visit: SIDIAM	Price Yrs Aashi Glass 772 Canon Camera 290 Del. Mip. Pri. 358 Fris. 344 Full Photo 390 Hiach 104 Honda Motor 654 C. Itoh 632 Japan Air L. 230 Kansai Etl. P. 830 Kureha Corp. 434 Kiri Brewery 800 Komatsu 308 Kusaka I. Wks 394 Matsui E. Ind. 604	Price Yrs Akatsu Etl. Wks. 192 Almhuil Hwy. Ind 193 Almhuil Corp. 410 Almhuil Hwy. Ind 193 Almhuil Wks. 194 Almhuil Wks. 194 Sharp 228 Sheide 100 Suzuki Corp. 434 Sunifomo Bk 552 Toshiba Machine 434 Toshiba Chem. 242 Teran 289 Toyota Marine 289 Toyori 289 Utsunomiya 289

[illegible]







## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

## Mutual Funds

[illegible]

## Montreal Stocks

6124 Dickson	\$ 23	230	220	
6262 Dolores	\$ 23	224	23	— %
6270 Don Store	\$ 14	14		
1695 Dupont	\$ 31 3/4	37	37	— %
4259 Driver	\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2		
5 Electro Ltd	\$ 13 1/2	12 1/2	13	— %
1123 Ermo	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	— %
1112 Falcon C	\$ 1 1/4	1	1 1/4	— %
4561 Algoma	\$ 21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	— %
406 Asbestos	\$ 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	— %
1007 B. & N. Mgmt	\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	— %
133 Bombar	\$ 340	340	340	— %
5395 Can Cement	\$ 14	14	14	— %
5396 Can Cement	\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	— %
321 Canron	\$ 22	22	22	— %
330 Can Busm	\$ 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	— %
800 Can Bath	\$ 28	28	28	— %
200 Dom Bridge	\$ 38	38	38	— %
806 Dom Glass	\$ 13	13	13	— %
1260 Dom Text	\$ 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	— %
2870 Finc'l Co	\$ 7	7	7	— %
700 Gas Heate	\$ 40	40	40	— %
703 Inasco	\$ 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	— %
2635 Ivaco	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	— %
3104 Melcan A	\$ 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	— %
2340 Molson B	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	— %
302 Macr Trust	\$ 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	— %
2971 Power Co	\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	— %
11121 Price P	\$ 17 1/2	16 1/2	17	— %
200 Reland A	\$ 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	— %
5138 Royal Bank	\$ 28	28	28	— %
2750 Royl Bank	\$ 28	27 1/2	28	— %
1754 Scheinberg A	\$ 24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	— %
591 Trizec	\$ 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— %
7300 Zellers	\$ 15 1/2	15	15 1/2	— %

## European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	H.C.
London Fix .....	99.75	100.75	+1.00
Zurich .....	99.25	100.75	+1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo) .....	103.26	104.22	+1.20

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 (But you can  
 always save on inessentials)



**J&B Rare.**  
**It costs a little more**  
 (But you can  
 always save on inessentials)



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PEOPLE WHO CARE.**  
**HILTON**

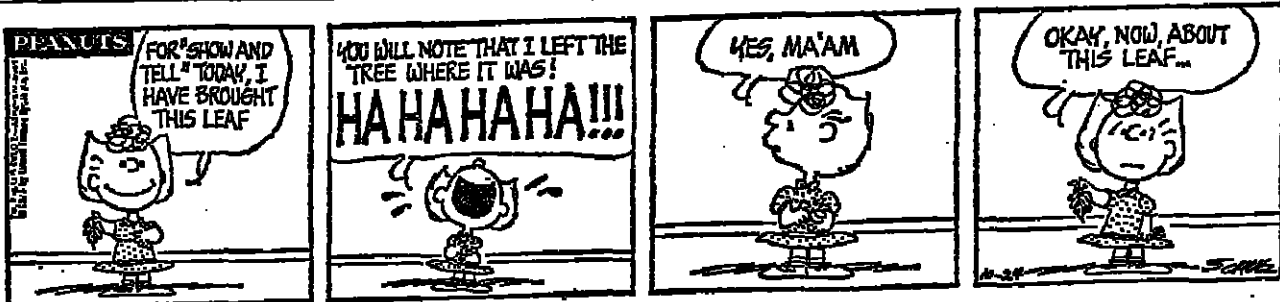


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High.	Low.	Div. In \$	P/E	102s.	High Low Last	Ch'ge

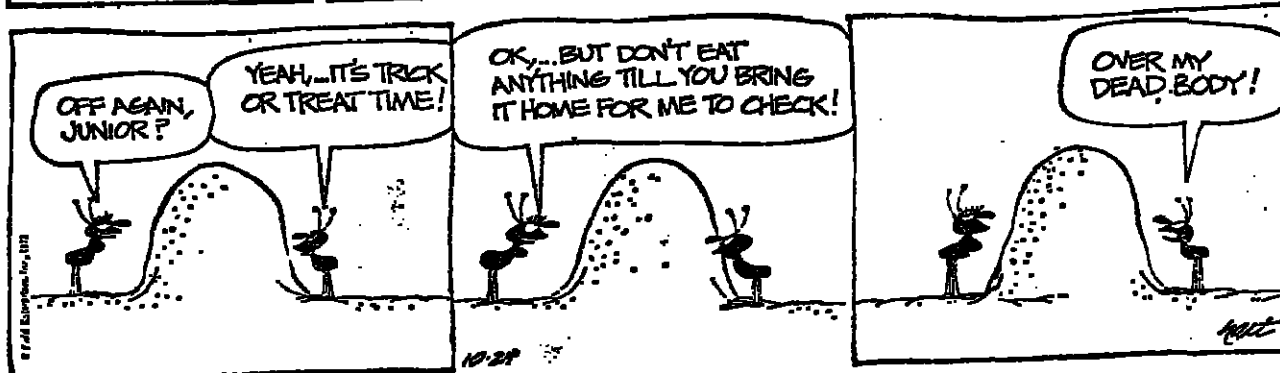
# INVESTITIONS-UND HANDELS-BANK



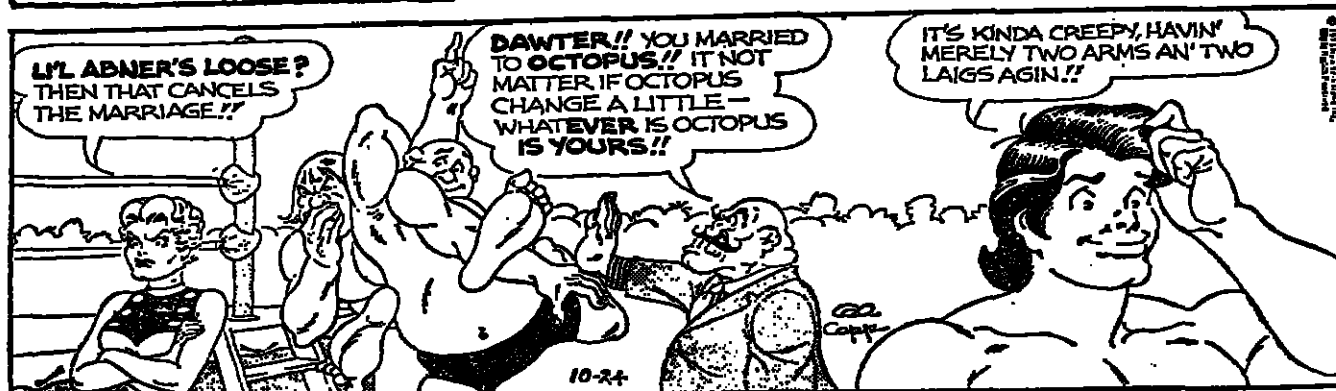
PEANUTS



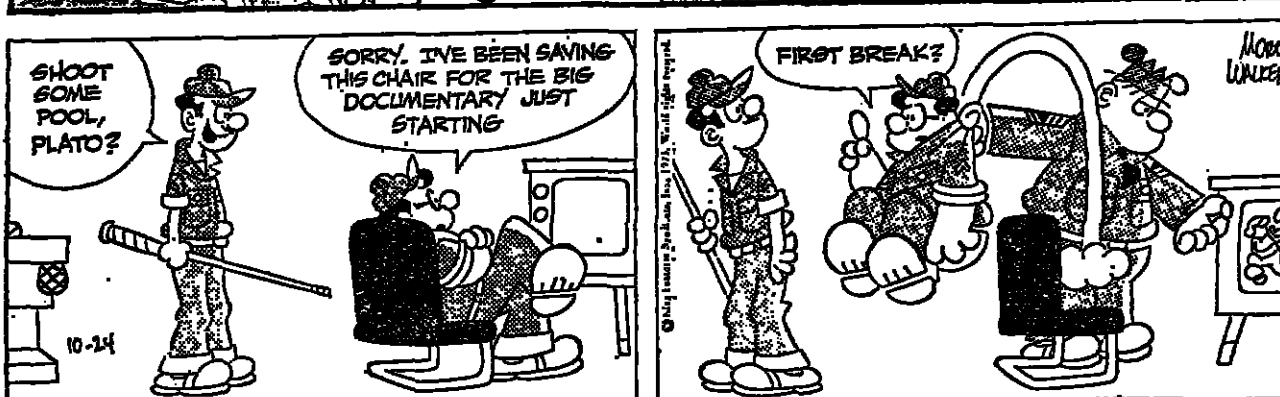
B.C.



L.I. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When attempting to construct a mental picture of the unseen hands, a defender must make sure that his reconstruction is consistent with the bidding and play up to that point. West failed in this difficult task on the diagrammed deal, but his failure would not have been fatal if his partner had kept his head.

After North had responded one spade to one club, East's jump to two no-trump was unusual, showing great length in the unbid red suits. North-South struggled into three no-trump, which was at least as good as a game in one of the black suits. One would have expected a heart lead, but West guessed that South was prepared for a heart lead and led the diamond ten instead.

This was ducked to East's queen, and he shifted to a heart. South tried the nine, and when West won with the ten he shifted back to diamonds. On winning with dummy's ace, South led a club to his king. West won with the king and then had to decide what to do.

He knew the exact distribution of the clubs, and from East's play of the heart four that East held five cards rather than six in that suit. East must have begun with

five or six diamonds headed by the king-queen. But three vital cards were in doubt: the heart ace, the heart queen and the spade king.

If South held the spade king and the heart ace, the contract was unbeatable, while if East held both those cards the defense was sure to prevail. Assuming his partner held the heart ace, West led the heart king.

South seized the opportunity offered to him. He won with the heart ace and led out all his club winners. East was now in the embarrassing position of trying to protect three suits.

He discarded the heart queen at the finish hoping that West held the jack. South proceeded to lead that card and operate the second stage of the squeeze to make an overtrick.

West should have worked out that East was unlikely to have the heart ace. If South's hearts had been Q 9 x originally, his bid of three no-trump and his play of the hand were both unlikely.

So, after winning with the club king, West should have shifted to a spade.

But East was also to blame. If he had unguarded his spade king he would have tested South at the finish. The declarer would probably have decided that a spade finesse was his best chance, and found himself falling by two tricks.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q J 7 4 2	♠ K 6	♠ K 6	♠ K 6
♥ 8 7	♥ Q 6 5 4 3	♥ Q 6 5 4 3	♥ Q 6 5 4 3
♦ A 9	♦ Q 7 6 4 3	♦ Q 7 6 4 3	♦ Q 7 6 4 3
♣ K 8 5 3	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ 3	♠ A J 9	♠ A J 9	♠ A J 9
♥ J 8 2	♥ J 8 2	♥ J 8 2	♥ J 8 2
♦ A Q 10 9 4 2	♦ A Q 10 9 4 2	♦ A Q 10 9 4 2	♦ A Q 10 9 4 2
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East: 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 N.T. 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond ten.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE	
ACROSS	1. TRAP 2. TRIANGLE 3. DOOR 4. SHARE 5. ALGERIA 6. ABAL 7. LUNAR 8. RIES 9. ADRIAN 10. NAME 11. ROYAL 12. SLID 13. ARMY 14. PHR 15. SHIMBONE 16. EARLY NEOLITHIC 17. FORNAMES 18. PROGRESS 19. REM WORDS WITH 20. 18 DOWN 21. Plague carrier 22. Yogi 23. Ceylonese language 24. Through 25. Iris species 26. Erythra in zoology 27. Ruined 28. Russian chess great 29. Webster, Bryan et al. 30. Ibsen character 31. Rostovs 32. Killed about 33. Bies 34. Moon craft 35. Out of practice 36. Forde 37. Pommark
DOWN	1. Algebra and trig 2. Chill 3. Evening in Italy 4. Feature of a climbing vine 5. Ermine 6. Lila Maine woods 7. White House nickname 8. Founder of antiseptic surgery 9. One of Hercules's 12 10. European duck 11. Alsatian male 12. Spots 13. Chess pieces

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOCEV

SONEO

NUTTAR

LUNGET

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLYON SWOON MELDY OUTRAY

Answers: In a word, it means the same thing—SYNONYM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLYON SWOON MELDY OUTRAY

Answers: In a word, it means the same thing—SYNONYM

BOOKS

THE SECRET LIFE OF OUR TIMES:

New Fiction From Esquire

Edited by Gordon Lish. Introduction by Tom Wolfe. Doubleday, 641 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

The fiction editor's chair on a big magazine is something of a hot seat these days. Once upon a time, everybody knew what a good story was made of and if an editor received one, he printed it. Now the short story is in such a state of flux—reflecting our flux—that it's anybody's guess what makes it good. Before an editor can say yes or no to a story, he has to agonize over his own aesthetic position as well as the author's. While remaining open minded, he has to remember the difference between fashionable schizophrenia and ambitious fiction. Like a bat, he's got to hang upside-down and rely on blind intuition when he moves.

Gordon Lish, fiction editor at Esquire and editor of this anthology, reminds me of a compulsive gambler. He's always betting his life, going for broke. He suffers his job as if it were a crusade, a quest, a religious obsession. It's easy to imagine him as a character in a Kafka story—"The Hunger Artist," for example. In his foreword, Mr. Lish confesses that the 36 selections in "The Secret Life of Our Times" are not necessarily the best he has published in his four years on the job. He chose them because they are "emblematic" of the new fiction. He feels that they show "what's been happening" that each story has "discovered something not commonly known," and that the author "went through some bad times" as the price of his discovery.

Tom Wolfe's introduction is both acute and cross-eyed. And for the usual reason: He won't qualify his flashy generalizations because it would wrinkle their chic. Touting his own brand, he claims that "the great tradition of realism has been usurped by film and the New Journalism."

Fiction has been forced to move from the "vulgar" to the "poetic," to "taboo legend" and "parable myth." Such forms, Mr. Wolfe reminds us, "have generally had a fairly obvious moral," but because nihilism has a full Nelson on them, the authors of the new fiction are obliged to write "moral tales with no moral." There is an "atmosphere of nameless dread . . . the Cosmic Anxiety . . . the Despair with a Grin On."

But we are not to take this literally, for "between the lines of this book . . . I do not detect the slightest shred of real despair. I detect something buoyant and fun-loving instead." Their apparent "nihilism and Cosmic Anxiety are, after all, accepted literary conventions . . . they are marks of grace and propriety, not wounds of the soul." Mr. Wolfe makes you wonder what these writers do now with their wounds of the soul. If there's any other clinic or emergency ward I'd like to know about it too.

As Mr. Lish intended, these stories have the effect of a series of shock treatments. I was discharged at page 641 feeling disoriented, trying to find my way back to the old neighborhood of my home truths. "Fun-loving" is not the word I would choose to describe the tone of the book. If

Mr. Broyard is a Times book reviewer.

In this collection women appear to have delicate touch with sex. Their clever hands are subtly than the "cosmic tending of the men. I fault, for example, to favorite lines or detail three stories by men I ed best. "The War William Harrison, dres metaphor a veteran v down a whole film tes whimsical postscript to experience. In "Bath the same author, a you grandmother takes h one-way sensitivity trip an entire city beam

On the evidence of "Life of Our Times," story is moving from to centrifugal, from together to a tearing at the crystallizing epluhs open-ended question, or may not enjoy th least it is a new tast mouth. You certainly c of these 36 stories, as Mame's character say experience in gener "everything tastes like

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